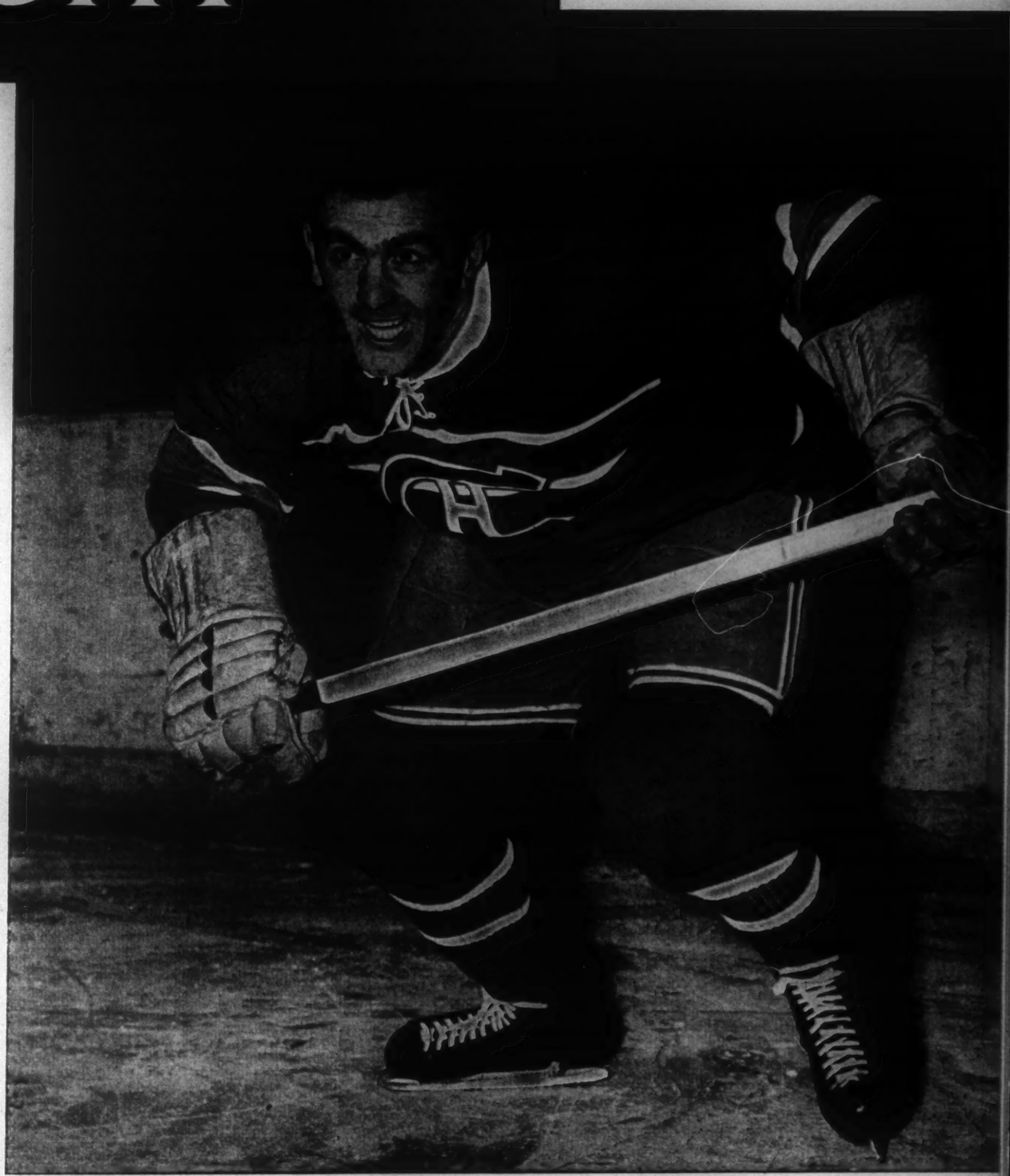
SATURDAY NIGHT

JANUARY 31, 1950



CANADIENS' ROCKET: *Scoring leader Maurice Richard.*

FAMILY QUARREL IN THE NHL

by Dink Carroll

See *Page Ten*

10¢

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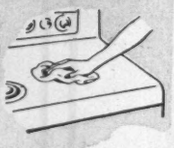

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letters

The Witnesses in Quebec

WHAT should worry you most about the Joliette case is not the flouting of the law, but the fact that the people of Quebec have reached a point where they are forced to take the law into their own hands, since those that have been enacted always operate in favor of the other fellow. The law protects Protestant schools in Quebec, but in other Provinces there are no laws protecting Catholic schools as well—an Alice in Wonderland sort of Justice.

Since you have always tried to be fair, at least up to the time of this new format business, why don't you tell us how the law of Ontario failed to protect altar boys, minding their own business, who were continually taunted about their religion? Were the Witnesses in Quebec hurt at any time —were any of them murdered or boy-slaughtered? Would you know a beam even when it blinds you?

If the law in British countries is so arranged that it is impossible to stop scurrilous attacks against the head of a church right in a man's home, then the French Canadians, at least, are very liable to make a law of their own. There is a limit to even a peaceful people's patience.

As for me, born in Manitoba and blacklisted as an advertising agent by most Canadian publications, including SN, you make me laugh when you write of "the law", and racial and religious liberty in Canada.

Montreal, PQ. VICTOR SOUCISSE

Teaching Journalism

THE ARTICLE on the teaching of journalism in Canada (SN Dec. 27) omits Acadia University. . .at which journalism has been taught since 1923. Among those who got their college training in journalism at Acadia are: Robert Herbin, formerly of the Toronto *Star* and now on the copy corps of the UN Security Council; Blair Fraser, Ottawa editor of *MacLean's;* Donald Wallace, engaged in public relations work for the CPR; Ralph Marven, CBC book reviewer; Lloyd Jenkins, former Ottawa journalist and now with the Edmonton *Bulletin;* Berton Robinson, Editor-in-Chief of the Halifax *Chronicle* 1946-8; and Frank Doyle, Assistant Managing Editor of the merged Halifax *Chronicle-Herald* and one of the instructors in the school of journalism of Saint Mary's - Mount Saint Vincent-King's. Thus Acadia seems to be "the daddy of them all. . ."

Wolfville, NS. V. B. RHODENIZER

■ *OUR ENQUIRY establishes that Acadia has offered a course in journalism in the English Department since the year 1922-23 leading to a BA or BSc, which would substantiate its claim to be the "granddaddy."*

No separate school of journalism is maintained at Acadia, however, nor is there a specific degree in journalism, as, for example, there is at the University of Western Ontario, where a former member of the SATURDAY NIGHT *staff, George W. McCracken, set up Canada's first full-fledged school of journalism in* 1945.

BNA Act Torn Up

YOUR APPEALS for further consideration before the final approval by Parliament of the joint address presented to the Parliament of Great Britain (and subsequently enacted by that body) giving the Parliament of Canada the right to amend the Constitution of Canada except as regards matters within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces, were not heeded by the Government of the day, and the people of Canada are now faced with a situation which few of them fully appreciate.

It is but slight exaggeration to say that the British North America Act has been torn up. It would seem to be competent for the Parliament of Canada to add any number of heads to section 91 of the British North America Act thereby increasing its powers in any manner it sees fit. For instance it would be possible for the Parliament of Canada to add a sub-section giving it the power to monopolize the traffic in intoxicating liquors thereby taking from the Provinces the principal source of revenue which they now enjoy.

The provisions of section 109 vesting lands, mines, minerals and royalties in the Provinces can probably now be changed without Provincial consent. The office of Lieutenant-Governor for each Province could be done away with by the Parliament of Canada. The right of free trade between the Provinces could be entrenched upon.

It is quite possible for the Parliament of Canada, if a majority of the existing Senators could be made to approve, to abolish the Senate or alter the territorial basis by which Senators must now be selected, without reference to the Provinces.

It is now open to the Dominion Parliament to extend the treaty-making power given by section 132 and to encroach upon the rights of the Provinces by entering into engagements with other countries in respect of matters now considered to be within Provincial competence.

While I am among those who favor extension of Dominion power and Dominion legislative competence I do not feel that such basic matters as the composition and organization of the Senate, or reallocation of the legislative functions of the Dominion and Provinces should be left to the discretion of any one Parliament.

I feel, as I am sure you do, that the Canadian Parliament, where the Government of the day is able to impose its will on the individual members by the sanction of dissolution and by other means with which we are all familiar, is no fit instrument to effect such far-reaching changes in our Constitution, overnight.

Saint John, NB. JOHN P. PALMER

Slight Mix-up

MY COMPLIMENTS to SATURDAY NIGHT on the smart reporting of an event which (so far as I can learn) passed unnoticed elsewhere. You describe in impeccable English, and with the beautiful lucidity to which we have long been accustomed, an event which (I venture to say) is without precedent:

You told us last week: (SN Jan. 10)

"Joe Brisebois, of 5334 Notre Dame Street West, complained to Montreal police last week that while asleep in his car (which was parked on a city street) thieves made away with his $90 watch, $12 shoes and $2.50 tie."

When folk talk in their sleep (or even when they walk in their sleep) it is no longer news; and, of course, it is not news when sleeping folk are robbed. But this instance of thieves, while asleep in their victim's car, actually stealing from Mr. Joe Brisebois, is really something new!

Pity that such a neat little news item should have cost that poor man $104.50.

Toronto, Ont. GILBERT E. JACKSON

CLEVER thieves, were they not, to get away with their loot while still asleep in the car? And why emphasize "last week" by saying it twice?

What does this prove? Simply that anything can—and does—happen in Canada's best magazine.

Toronto, Ont. CLIFFORD H. HOWARD, KC.

■ SATURDAY NIGHT *is, naturally, embarrassed. But at the same time it is pleased —pleased over this new proof that our discriminating readers scan every word carefully!*

British Film Tastes

FOR SOME TIME, through the kindness of a friend in Canada, I have been privileged to read your journal and always enjoy it. But I do not read it without noting where I differ from some of the opinions expressed.

Thus your film critic speaks scathingly (SN Dec. 13) of the British film "Spring in Park Lane." This film was well received in England, and I am sure will appeal to discriminating audiences everywhere. Never again can I believe what I read about films!

In the same issue your critic notices "That Forsyte Woman." This abominable title makes lovers of Galsworthy squirm. Fortunately it is showing in England under the title "The Forsyte Saga." Of course English people are not at all happy about it. Galsworthy's books are so English that for Americans to attempt to portray his characters is just sacrilege!

London, Eng. W. J. BALDWIN

by and large

■ At Preston, Ont., a break-in gang spent several hours forcing a back door, an office door and smashing open a 500-lb. safe. They found 80 cents and an electric drill, which they took.

■ A local restaurateur has found Kitchener-Waterloo (Ont.) patrons quick on the up-take. He increased the price of a cup of coffee from five to ten cents except when served with food. Now many of his regular customers who come in morning and afternoon order coffee and one doughnut. The doughnut is four cents, plus five for the coffee, so that they are a cent and a doughnut to the good.

■ In Montreal last week police were called by disturbed neighbors of two east end families who decided to have a laneway hockey contest at 3 a.m. Police stopped the contest but made no arrests.

■ Listowel, Ont., Town Council has agreed to a 150 per cent pay increase for J. M. Smith. Mr. Smith is listed as the town's sheep evaluator and the pay increase was from $2 a day to $5. However, he is paid only when actually evaluating sheep and the town has no sheep; and no one can recall when the sheep evaluator's services were last required.

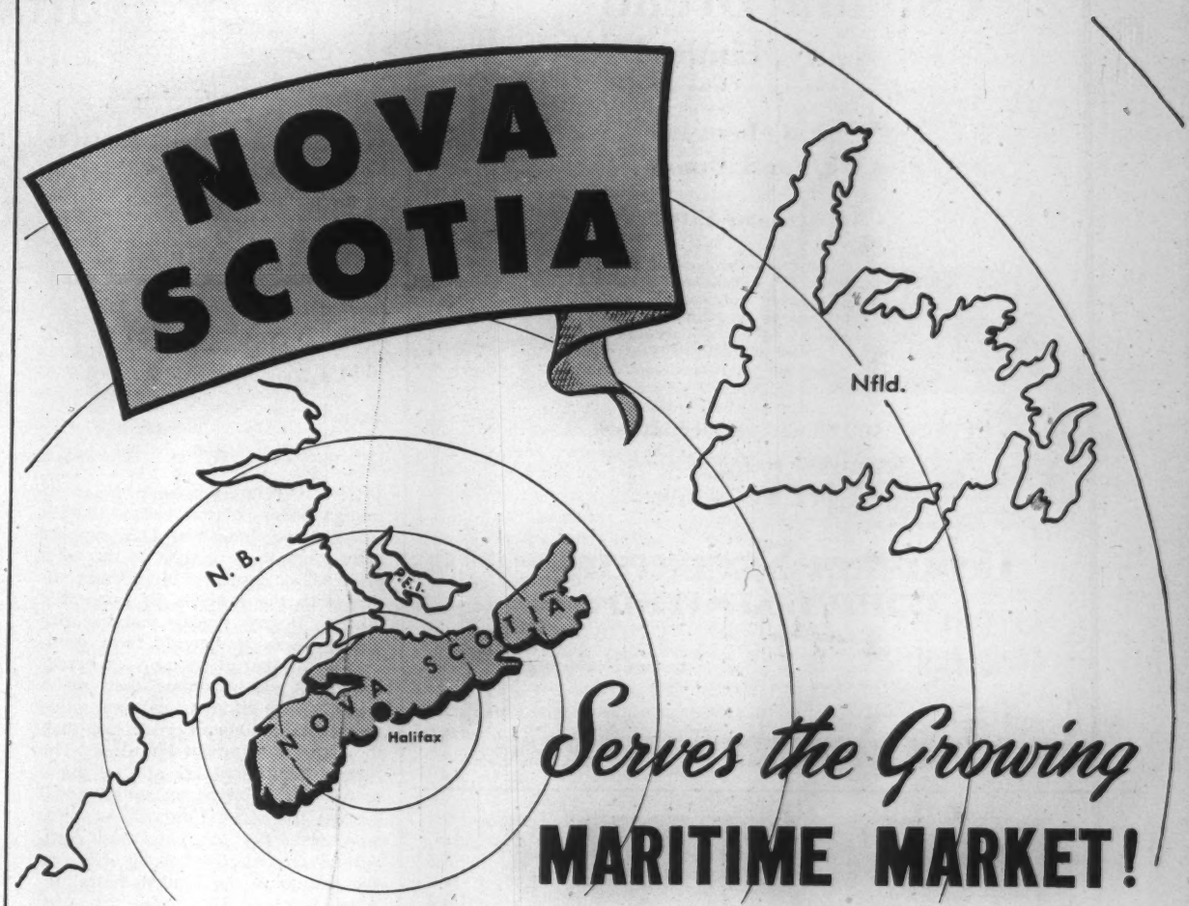
■ At Fredericton, NB, the Royal Commission on Arts, Letters and Sciences was presented with a brief by the Fiddlehead Poetry Society. This group takes its name from the Fiddlehead fern, a distinctive NB vegetable dish used as a substitute for asparagus.

■ Ninety associations have already made arrangements to hold their 1950 conventions in Montreal. These in-

clude the Smoke Prevention Association of America and the International Association of Pipe Smokers' Clubs.

■ Tourist resort owners and delegates of the Ontario Historical Association met in Toronto. Mrs. Stuart Cork, who runs a resort on Manitoulin Island, urged development of historical sites to attract tourists. Such sites, she said, do not need to be authentic although it's all to the good if they are.

■ Conn Smythe, President of Toronto's Maple Leaf Gardens, moved George Panter, OHA Assistant Secretary, to quote Shakespeare when he said he would remove Toronto Marlboros from the loop unless playoff arrangements were made known before Feb. 15. This reminded Panter of Brutus's speech in "Julius Caesar." "There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats . . . they pass me by as the idle wind which I respect not." However, he said Senior "A" playoffs would be announced next day.



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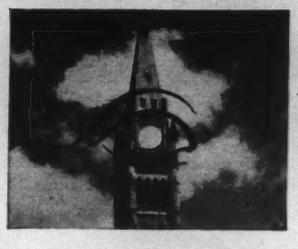

OTTAWA VIEW

THE ROARING FARMERS

FEBRUARY opens at Niagara Falls on the annual conference of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Colin Groff, the Federation's Secretary, remarked: "You won't be able to hear the roar of the falls for the roar of the farmers." The farm organization is in fighting mood. If the Government has not by then provided a floor price for eggs, this will be their first—but not their last—demand.

THE U.S. FIRE-SALE

THE U.S. offer of cut-rate prices to foreign buyers of many commodities accumulated under the U.S. support price program came right on the heels of FAO's unsuccessful attempt to deal with the problem of farm surpluses. If governments maintain domestic prices by buying farm products at a stated price, they are bound to collect stocks unless they set a much lower price or enforce much stricter limitations on production than the U.S. Government has done. The farm organizations are at least logical enough to favor an international scheme for orderly disposal of these surpluses. But the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, on the motion of the United States, rejected a proposed scheme this winter. It did, however, establish a 14-nation committee to consult about surpluses, and Charles Brannan, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, was understood to promise that he would work through the Committee.

CANADA NOT HURT MUCH

APART from the general blow to confidence, Canada is unlikely to be much hurt by the U.S. move, which is not the first of its kind. Last fall apple and pear exports to South America were subsidized. No one in Canada thought of objecting then because it gave us a better chance to sell our fruit in the U.S. Nor is anyone objecting to our subsidizing exports of bacon, apples and cheese to the U.K. The U.S. cannot sell here at cut-rates, and it is doubtful whether we shall lose any buyer who could have bought our products.

But on a longer view there are bitter reminders of the thirties and a new vista of national attempts at domestic support without regard to the chaos they may produce internationally. That is worrying.

CURIOUSER AND CURIOUSER

THE CANADIAN farmers' hope of a stable market in Britain depends entirely on the British earning a lot more dollars from North America. Businessmen who understand this, as well as farmers, are increasingly irritated about the CBC's decision to adopt U.S. television equipment without even asking for British prices.

Somebody described as "a leading television authority" has been quoted as saying that 80 per cent of the first two CBC transmitters will be made in Canada. This is not so. They will be built in the United States, with the hope that any later orders might be made in Canada. The price quoted to the CBC was, indeed, the U.S. price plus landed costs.

Yet another explanation comes from a high Government authority. Brushing aside the CBC's justification (SN Jan. 10) about need for servicing and reliance on a standard product, he says the real explanation is that a deal has been made, unknown to the CBC, by which the Canadian companies will make parts in Canada for sale to the U.S. parent companies.

The original question still stands: "If the Government is serious about its declared attempt to increase British imports, why wasn't this a good place to start?" There may be a coherent answer, but it has not been stated.

IMMIGRANTS AND INDIANS

A NEW Indian Act will be presented to the new session of Parliament, but its provisions are not yet settled. This is one of the big jobs for Walter Harris, the new Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. The other is immigration. It's being suggested that financial help would bring the flow of immigrants from the British Isles back to its postwar peak. But here again no policy is yet settled.

Harris has earned golden opinions as Parliamentary Assistant to St. Laurent for the past two and a half years. With his clean-cut features and square jaw he looks even younger than his 46 years. But behind him he has Toronto law practice, six distinguished years with the Canadian army overseas, and successful Liberal organization in western Ontario. His appointment to the Cabinet, coinciding with Colin Gibson's departure, keeps the Ontario representation at seven.

PEARSON AND KING JOHN

AT THE END of the Colombo Conference, L. B. Pearson made a typical comment on the reticence of official communiques, which was thought worth reporting in New York and London, but not apparently in Canadian newspapers. "If at the time of Magna Carta," he said, "an official communique had been issued from Runnymede, it would have said 'There was a full and friendly discussion of feudal rights, and the conference decided to make some recommendations to King John'."

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Established 1887

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COVER

STARRY Maurice Richard has played all his professional hockey with the home-town Montreal Canadiens. This year, Canadiens increased the seating capacity of their rink. Toronto Maple Leafs have a long waiting list of subscribers. The other four teams in the National Hockey League are experiencing a noticeable decline in spectator interest. All four are in United States cities. It may be that this is the explanation for the empty seats, but it is possible that critics within the league are correct when they complain about the rules and the refereeing. Dink Carroll discusses the question on Page 10. — *Turofsky.*

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Capital comment

Nation or Confederacy?

A. P. PATERSON of Saint John, NB, has taken me to task for some statements about New Brunswick's part in the unsuccessful constitutional conference of 1936. It so happens that in the issue of SN carrying his objections I make a further reference to "the ultra-provincialist influence in NB which alone was sufficient to defeat the 1936 conference".

Mr. Paterson, who is a veteran student of Maritime Rights, who has written copiously on the problems of Confederation, and who was President of the Council of NB for a number of years, may feel that it is hardly sporting of me to repeat the charge before giving him a chance to reply.

To avoid any appearance of having, without warrant, singled out New Brunswick for special attention in the frustrating tale of national conferences, I propose to identify a little more exactly the unusual theory of the nature of the Canadian federation or nation, as developed by Mr. Paterson and some of his colleagues in New Brunswick. Mr. Paterson thinks I have "been misled by Ontario's untrue propaganda". I shall, therefore, carefully confine myself to the actual phraseology of Mr. Paterson himself, in his several pamphlets on the subject, and to the words used in the New Brunswick brief of 1938 (to the Rowell-Sirois Commission).

Before I do so, let me assure Mr. Paterson that I do not challenge or minimize in any way his work on behalf of "Maritime Rights". It is the theory of federation which he develops on behalf of his own province to which I object. And I object because I think if it were very widely held it would make real nationhood under our present constitution impossible.

"The Maritime Provinces," said Mr. Paterson in 1930, "should always remember with pride that they are still crown colonies or self-governing units of the British Empire, federally united with the other Provinces for the purpose of mutually promoting economic and social welfare.

Alliance of Provinces

"A Confederation cannot literally be a nation. A Confederation is an alliance or league of nations, states, or, as the case with Canada, an alliance of Provinces under treaties or contracts ratified by the Imperial Parliament and which define the purposes and intentions of the alliance." (From an address delivered at Saint John, Feb. 11, 1930; later published in pamphlet form.)

A strict standard of word usage would rule out Confederation as describing Canada; it is, so most authorities agree, a federal union. Confederation is, however, so commonly used that the point may be immaterial. However, in 1926, in a pamphlet published by authority of the province of New Brunswick, Mr. Paterson several times (referring to Canada) used the word "Confederacy" as a synonym. This, I contend, is indefensible.

The brief submitted by New Brunswick in 1938 develops the idea at greater length. Here is how they see the process of union in 1864-67: "The provinces, being sovereign and independent nations under the British Crown, jointly and unanimously arranged with the Imperial Government to provide an agency by means of which certain matters of common interest were to be dealt with. The agency was created by the provinces and the provinces were not created by the agency. The provinces remained sovereign nations and the British North America Act did not effect any change in their status. They are still independent sovereignties and the Dominion is still the agency through which certain matters are to be administered."

Sir John's Surprise

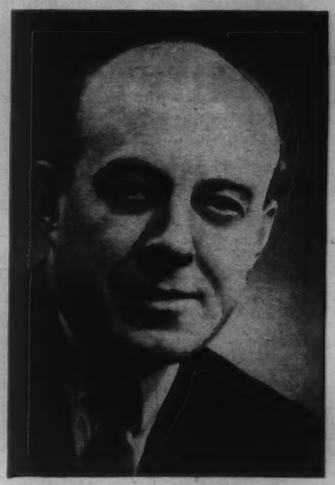
Imagine Sir John A. Macdonald's surprise, thinking he had avoided the "State rights" which contributed so much to the outbreak of the Civil War, to learn that a much looser Confederacy has been set up here!

In a supplementary brief, New Brunswick went on to argue that the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia "agreed that their interests might be promoted if they caused to be created a corporation for the administration of matters common to all of them and for their mutual benefit as provinces." Like a holding corporation formed by independent companies, the brief explained. Can a holding corporation become a nation?

The briefs of New Brunswick as presented by Premier J. B. McNair in 1945-46 and subsequently have been refreshingly free from such extreme theories.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

Director of Imperial Bank



PERCY M. FOX

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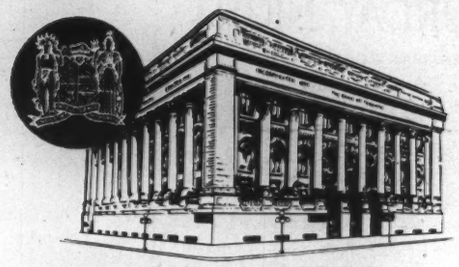


J. L. Carson, President of The Bank of Toronto Addresses 94th Annual Meeting

Markets and Development of North, Essentials of Future Prosperity

Gentlemen:

It is with deep regret that I have to record the passing in October last of our valued colleague, Mr. F. Hedley Marsh.

Mr. Marsh's career in the Bank of Toronto, which commenced with his appointment in 1921 as Western Superintendent was one of steady progress, and culminated with his appointment as President on February 1, 1942 and as Chairman of the Board on January 21, 1948.

As a result of his long and valued experience, he was widely known throughout Canada, not only as a banker, but for his qualities of heart and mind. His judgment and counsel were highly esteemed by the public and his associates, and he was held in the highest esteem by the members of the staff. His loss is deeply felt by all.

In Canada the tide of prosperity, to which we have referred at our annual meetings for some years past, has continued during the year just ended. Industrial production is at a peacetime high. Capital expenditures continue to be heavy. Purchasing power remains strong and retail sales are above those of a year ago. American capital is flowing into Canada and employment is plentiful. Thus far, Canada has avoided a recession of the type experienced in the United States.

It is reasonable to expect sooner or later some tapering off in the insistent consumer demand which has marked the upswing of the past few years, and a lessening of the urgent activity in capital expansion. Export markets will be less certain. Tax refunds and retroactive payments to wheat growers are declining factors. While business activity is likely to remain at the present high level for a time, it may well be that 1950 will show a moderate decline from the records of 1949. Competition becomes increasingly keen as we go along, with profit margins declining, hence the need for economies and efficiencies in business operations, a cautious inventory policy, and a close check on receivables.

Agriculture

Our wheat crop produced 367 million bushels—26 million less than in 1948, and 38 million below the ten year average. Gross farm income, while slightly down from a year ago, will approximate 2,400 million dollars. Marketing our wheat in the immediate years ahead will be one of Canada's major problems. Our former customers for farm products are bending every effort to become as self-sufficient as possible.

Vigorous Development of the North is the Road to National Security

The Canadian north has possibly the greatest reservoir of undeveloped wealth in the world. To date, less than 20 per cent of the total area has been explored, mapped, surveyed or appraised, and less than half of this part has been prospected. Yet already it provides a substantial part of our national income. Vigorous development of the north, and consequent broadening of revenue sources, and reduction of taxation, is of paramount interest to Canada, and would require policies aggressive, courageous and imaginative. The spectacular development in oil production in Alberta is just one instance of what the future has in store. From our forest crop and mineral production, aggregating approximately three billion dollars, it is not difficult to visualize an increase of from 30 per cent to 50 per cent in these industries within a few years.

For what has already been accomplished and is taking place, tribute must first of all be paid to air transit, in which Canadians have kept to the forefront in courage, technical skill and enterprise. Without it, some of our most spectacular developments would have been impossible. Air transportation now serves the explorer, the prospector and the operator, and has become the chief means of access to the greater part of the north country.

Markets

By 1975 the United States will have a population of probably 180 million people. The United States will then provide a ready market for most of the things we produce. By that time our own needs and the needs of the world will have grown comparably with those of our great neighbor. The United States is largely self-contained and also highly productive, but its very productivity makes it an increasing absorber of raw materials of every kind — even where it has a domestic supply it still feels the need of supplementing from outside, and no source is as convenient as is Canada.

In passing, one wonders how long less than fifteen million people will be allowed to preempt half a continent, particularly half a continent so rich in everything the world needs. We are trustees for the world of these riches. Immediate and vigorous development of the North is the road to national security now and in the future.

Canada's economic life is closely linked with that of the United States and, with British purchases diminishing, Canada will be even more heavily dependent on United States and other markets. It will require a high degree of ingenuity, initiative and aggressiveness on the part of our industrialists, with the cooperation of the government, to break new ground and be able to sell at competitive prices.

A Mid-Century Look Backward and Forward

As we are now in 1950 — the year which marks the turn in the 20th century, we can appropriately view the changes which are taking place, because by every test this is one of the most remarkable eras in the world's history. Canada is not at the top of the world, but its place is increasingly important. In the production of nickel, platinum, asbestos, radium, uranium and newsprint, Canada stands first in the world. In hydro-electric power, aluminum and gold, and in the export of wheat, we are second. Canada stands third in copper, zinc and silver, and fourth in lead. In volume of external trade we stand second per capita, and third in gross volume.

In living standards we are second, and our prosperity is reflected in the fact that our gifts, loans and contributions arising out of the late war totalled six billion dollars.

Here are a few figures which measure our growth of the half century. From the 1901 census to the 1949 estimate, population is up from 5,371,000 to 13,500,000. From 1900 to the most recent figure, imports are up from $170 million to $2,800 million, exports from $183 million to $3,000 million, life insurance in force from $431 million to $14,200 million. The number of branches of our chartered banks is up from 708 to 3,543, their deposits in Canada from $313 million to $7,700 million, and their loans in Canada from $360 million to $2,500 million.

It is interesting to note that the total assets at the end of November last of The Bank of Toronto are equal to the total assets in 1900 of the 20 Canadian Chartered Banks then operating. Thus while the 20th Century may not be ours alone, it is one in which we are forging ahead, and should continue to forge ahead. Our economic development has been tremendous. We are at the threshold of a new and greater economic era. Ours is a great heritage—economic, political and spiritual. We must take an increasing share in shaping human destiny, and in so doing let us also have due regard for sharing our privileges and opportunities and at the same time safeguarding our priceless liberties.

RESERVOIR OF TECHNICIANS NEEDED

Further development of the north of course will require the close co-operation of the federal and provincial governments to work out mutual and compensating programs in fur farming, fishing, forestry, and in the development of mineral deposits. The federal government might well assist the universities in training a corps of young men in geology, engineering, chemistry, mineralogy, prospecting, surveying and soil analysis, through well planned courses supplemented by field work. Thus in a decade there would be a reservoir of technical workers for every phase of development of our natural resources.

Add to this a reasonable encouragement of immigration to supply more working and consuming population, and pledges to safeguard and encourage large amounts of risk capital, and we will have the foundation to make the north country play its obviously destined part in a greater and better Canada.

Assets and Earnings at Record Height

Youthful Outlook of Long Established Bank Stressed

General Manager L. G. Gillett announces branches in Quebec and Halifax

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:

It is my privilege to comment on the Ninety-fourth Annual Statement of our Bank, which has been presented to you today.

Profits this year have been excellent. After full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, and the usual contribution to the Pension Fund, earnings of $2,529,969 were $416,673 higher than a year ago. Government Taxes were, of course, up correspondingly and show an increase of $94,803. In addition, Depreciation on Premises and Equipment was increased substantially by $157,129 to $336,009, the full amount permitted under tax regulations. Your management has also considered it advisable to add to this write-down a further and special appropriation of $200,000 from Profits after taxes. Our Premises Account is growing rapidly, and, particularly in view of the present high level of building costs, it is considered prudent, as far as is possible, to restrict the total to an amount in proper relation to our shareholders' funds.

Distribution to shareholders, $840,000, representing dividends at the rate of $1.20 a share, plus a year-end bonus of twenty cents a share, was the same as a year ago, leaving $315,562 carried forward to Profit and Loss Account, $35,258 less than a year ago, but nevertheless a very satisfactory showing. Our shareholders' funds consisting of Capital, Reserve Fund and Profit and Loss Account now total $21,430,000.

Total Assets

Although not showing the sharp increase of a year ago, reached a new peak at $459,000,000, up $23,000,000.

Current Loans and Discounts

At $131,000,000 are up $5,500,000, a satisfactory gain. Loans to cities and other municipal bodies, $5,900,000, are up $2,000,000.

Deposits

Reached a new high at $427,000,000, up $22,000,000 from a year ago, the increase being chiefly in deposits bearing interest which at $279,000,000 are $14,000,000 higher.

Branches

We opened four new offices during 1949 and now have a total of 212, an increase of 37 since the war ended. The opening of six additional branches is already arranged for this year, including offices at Halifax and Quebec. We have purchased buildings at both points and are pleased that in a few months' time we will have direct representation in these important cities.

Our program of renovating and modernizing existing premises, replacing them where necessary, in addition to provision for newly established branches, must go steadily on. We realize, however, that we must heed ourselves the advice we often give customers not to tie up in bricks and mortar too large a proportion of their capital, and it will continue to be our policy to keep down the amount of our Premises Assets by application of depreciation to the full extent our earnings permit.

Thanks to Staff

It is the custom to comment on our staff at this point and it is with pleasure that I pay tribute to them for the excellence of their work throughout the year. The whole-hearted support of every officer and employee has been cheerfully given and is gratefully acknowledged. You will be pleased to know that suitable recognition in the way of increased salaries and cash bonuses has been given.

This Bank is always on the lookout for bright young men who have the education and background to fit them for a career in banking—one of the oldest and still one of the best regarded of all professions. I wonder if—to attract ambitious young men—banks generally have not placed too much emphasis on the security which their employment provides. Security there is, to be sure, and will be, but there are many other more important factors and to those willing to work hard and accept responsibilities a career in this Bank offers exceptional opportunities—better today than ever before.

The Future

What does 1950 hold in store for us? 1949 was a good year, and undoubtedly better than was anticipated twelve months ago. Capital investment held up well, and business in general, while moving out of the boom period, was on the whole prosperous. The full effects of currency devaluation have yet to be felt, and with the international situation as it is, unfavourable situations further affecting our export trade may develop. Our attitude, however, is merely cautious, not pessimistic.

For the long pull, however, no Canadian can be other than optimistic. Two things I am sure of—that no people in the world are better off than are we, and that barring world catastrophe no country has a brighter future than has Canada.

We pride ourselves that The Bank of Toronto is regarded as an extremely sound institution, but we have no desire to be thought of as ultra conservative. We like to form connections with young people and with new concerns, because if of the right type, enterprising and with good ability, they will be our important customers tomorrow. Any such are always welcome at The Bank of Toronto and their plans and aspirations assured of a sympathetic and understanding hearing.

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 17 January 31, 1950

No Truck Nor Trade With Reds

THE question of the attitude to be taken towards China by Canada is complicated by the ultramontane views of a portion of the French press, in Quebec and elsewhere. The foreign editor of *Relations*, Joseph H. Ledit, devotes a long article in that monthly to an attack on the policy of Great Britain towards China, going as far back as the opium trade in 1795 and coming right down to December 2, 1949, when Sir Terence Shore denied in the United Nations that recognition of the Communist government was a betrayal of the Chinese people.

The opium trade is of course cited as evidence that the British attitude towards China has always been based on commercial profit. The present situation is described in the following terms: "impoverished by the war, the postwar Socialism, the loss of many of her overseas markets, England clings desperately to those that remain. Hong Kong has acquired a fabulous importance . . . In consideration of diplomatic recognition, Communist China will respect, at least for some years, the British status of Hong Kong."

The article then goes on to argue that all recognition of, and commerce with, a Communist government has always been a tragic mistake, and has always been motivated by the desire of businessmen in the recognizing country to make a profit in the Communist market. Great Britain, says the author, must alone bear the responsibility of having introduced Bolshevik Russia into the society of civilized nations, by the commercial treaty of May 1921. Without this recognition and this trade, it is argued, Russia would never have been able to build up the military power with which she now threatens us, and the proper way to deal with Communist China is to isolate it from the whole non-Communist world precisely as Russia should have been isolated. "The strategists of Chinese reconstruction are neither in Washington nor in London; they are in Moscow. Are we going to permit our businessmen to subordinate the policies of our countries to their thirst for profits, to their shortsighted designs, at the risk of having to face tomorrow a China grown to be the unrivalled arsenal of the anti-democratic forces?"

The basis of this position is that a hot war between Communist and non-Communist countries is inevitable, or rather that it can be prevented only by the non-Communist countries, in the words of Lieutenant-General Simonds, winning the cold war before the hot war breaks out. The cold war can be won only by upsetting the Communist regimes. It is unlikely that they will allow themselves to be upset without starting a hot war first; so that a not war is practically inevitable anyhow. Is this a possible basis for a policy that may have to last for twenty or thirty or a hundred years?

Come Seven Come One

GREGORY CLARK, who runs one of the few Canadian "colyums" which have distribution through a large group of daily newspapers, noted the other day that he had been put to a lot of trouble, including the going astray of ten important letters, because "a woman clerk with a sprightly manner has a habit of making her figure 1 look like a 7."

Many of our readers must have had similar experiences, for the distinction between the two characters is not really adequate in script, and curiously enough it is becoming less adequate in certain fonts of printing type. In the type now popular in daily newspaper headings we are often unsure whether the rise in the cost of living is point one per cent or point seven per cent until we have read the solid type below the heading.

An odd thing about this is that almost all the continental European countries have recognized this inadequacy, and employ an extra cross line to mark the seven. Getting out of the habit of this cross line is one of the most difficult things that a newly-arrived Czech or Lithuanian has to do in his first years in this country. It is of course totally silly and preposterous to make the suggestion, but here is a little matter in which the continental countries have been wiser than the children of light (we mean the English-speaking world), and it wouldn't be at all a bad idea if the children of light admitted their error and imitated the continentals.

Jesus, Lenin and A. E. Smith

THERE is a type of mind which is irresistibly impelled to believe that all the evil, all the human suffering, existing in the world can be cured by some change in the laws or in the constitutions of the countries into which it is divided. Such people form the core of genuine idealism which exists in almost all revolutionary movements; they adopt a program which at first they imagine can be achieved without violence, and as it becomes more and more evident that it cannot be so achieved they become reconciled to the idea of violence as being justified by the overwhelming importance of the reform.

The Rev. Albert Edward Smith, who with his wife joined the Communist party in January 1925 —after their son Stewart had become National Secretary of the Young Communist League—and who died in April 1947, was a perfect example of this type of mind. His autobiography, "All My Life" (60 cents in paper, $3 in cloth) has been published by Progress Books, Toronto, the party publishing house. It is a fascinating psychological study. From a review in the *Canadian Tribune* by Tim Buck we learn that the MS has been edited by Stewart Smith, who "eliminated both the repetitious chapters and the intimate family references without touching the remainder." We may be permitted to regret that the editing could not have been done by somebody else than a party member, and to feel that much of the "family references" might have had psychological interest; but enough has been left to make a genuinely important book.

It is abundantly evident that "A.E." never had the slightest interest in theology. He joined the Methodist Church in the belief that it was a

"I SAY, OLD BOY, WILL YOU MOVE YOUR NOSE LONG ENOUGH FOR ME TO CAST MY BALLOT?"

social movement. "The gospel of Jesus," he believed in 1917, "was the proclamation of a new social order of human society." He was one of the "left-wing" ministers who put through an "abolition of poverty," "production for use instead of for profits" resolution at the 1918 General Conference of the Methodist Church, and he left the Conference, he tells us, "reflecting on the names of Jesus and Lenin—Jesus of the first century, who shook the foundations of the rotten tyranny of the Roman Caesars—Lenin, of the 20th century, who laid low the corrupt Czar of the Romanoffs."

But the Methodist Church failed, in his view, to follow up this first step, and in a few years got itself merged with a less starry-eyed religious body; and after a few years of trying to run People's Churches Mr. Smith gave up organized religion for organized anti-religion, as a force which seemed more likely to do some "laying low." When capitalism was not involved he seems to have been a person of much amiability and strong affections.

Voltaire and Rights

THE Toronto *Telegram* does not share SATURDAY NIGHT's regret that Voltaire never uttered or wrote the sentence "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it." There is, says the *Telegram*, no such right. There is no right to utter blasphemy, obscenity or sedition. We have never suggested that there was.

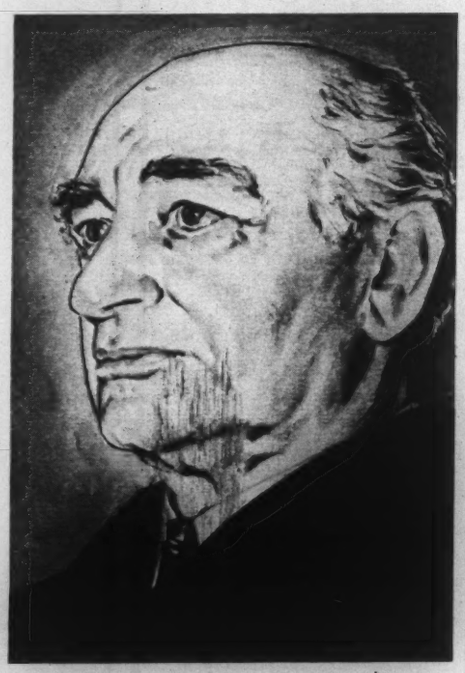
The *Telegram* appears to have misread the sentence. It does not say, "Whatever you may say, I will defend to the death your right to say it." As Voltaire was supposed to have written it, it was related to a specific doctrine put forward by one of his liberal friends, at a time when the suppression of books and pamphlets disliked by those in authority was an almost daily occurrence on the continent of Europe. We have progressed far in Canada since those unhappy days. We do not suppress utterances which we dislike; we merely arrange for changes in the ownership of periodicals which publish them.

Anti-Bill of Rights Case

THE *Ottawa Journal*, in an article which falls far short of that newspaper's normal level of intelligence, takes issue with the whole idea of the establishment of a Bill of Rights as a part of the Canadian constitution. The particular expression of that idea which the *Journal* attacks is the most recent one, that of Premier Douglas of Saskatchewan in the Constitutional Conference; but the same idea has long since been advocated by such able members of the *Journal's* party as Mr. Diefenbaker in the Commons and several Conservative Senators.

The *Journal* is worried about the difficulty of defining the necessary limitations of freedom in a Bill of Rights. Constitutions seldom do define things; they assert general principles, the particular application of which is performed by the courts. The courts have on occasion read into their interpretation of Canadian law something resembling some of the principles which would be affirmed in a Bill of Rights, on the ground that they are to be understood as underlying the democratic parliamentary system of government which is declared by the BNA Act to be the system in vogue in Canada. An example of this was the case of the freedom of the press decision against the Alberta Government. The task of the courts would, it seems to us, be easier if these principles were stated in so many words in a Bill of Rights instead of having to be deduced from history and precedent.

The *Journal* is further worried about the fact that the United States, which has a Bill of Rights, is not always able to secure the enjoyment of all the prescribed rights by all citizens of such States as Mississippi or Georgia. To that we can only reply that no law, fundamental or secondary, ever completely prevents all the evils against which it is directed, and that if the *Journal* can find any colored citizen of Mississippi or Georgia who does not feel that his situation would be infinitely worse if the Bill of Rights had not been added to the Constitution we shall be vastly surprised.



CLERIC *to Communist: Late A. E. Smith.*

The one serious argument—and it is a very serious argument—that the *Journal* advances is that civil rights are now within provincial jurisdiction, and that "We don't think the Provinces are prepared to surrender such rights in our new constitution." This is true, and important, and is also the chief reason why Canada is not yet a nation and is going to have grave difficulty in becoming one. So long as that reluctance of the Provinces persists, Canada will not only be incapable of having a Bill of Rights; she will also be incapable of entering into any treaty or convention or international agreement for the establishment of a common standard of rights with other nations, such as that now in preparation by the United Nations. The United States, despite its divided sovereignty, would have no difficulty in entering into, and implementing, such an agreement so long as its terms do not extend beyond the area of that nation's own Bill of Rights, because the Bill of Rights overrides the sovereign powers of the States.

The UNICEF Appeal

THE appeal which is being made this month to Canadians by UNICEF is one which should meet with a generous response. No section of the population of war-torn Europe has a greater claim on us of the undevastated part of the world than the children. They had no share in the making of the tragedy of the war; but they will have the task of making the best they can of the world that the war has left us, and in that task they will need the physical strength that comes of good food and clothing, the mental strength that comes of sound education, and perhaps most of all, the spiritual strength that comes of the knowledge that love and friendly sympathy are still living forces among the human race. The gifts that we make available to them now will carry all these different values with them.

The distribution methods of UNICEF are the result of long experience and careful research. It would be nice if the individual Canadian were able to pick out the individual recipient in Europe of the gifts which he sends, but that is not possible. The world has become too large for personal charity to meet all of its needs. Lacking the personal contacts, we must rely upon organizations, and among organizations it is wise to select those which have the connections and authority necessary for the most efficient work. UNICEF is an agency of the United Nations, formed by the central body to do the specific work of helping to feed, clothe, house and educate children in the needy countries. It receives a grant from the Dominion Government, which falls far short of what the Canadian people should be doing for this cause, and it has a very strong claim on the generosity of individual Canadians.

Telephone Rate Case

THERE are few if any public services for which a large and continuous supply of new capital is more essential than it is for the telephone service. The expansion of demand for this service has been proceeding for many years at a very rapid rate, as can be seen at a glance by comparison of telephone directories of today with those of five or ten years ago; and this expansion is not likely to be checked by anything but a grave economic setback to the whole community. Capital must be readily obtainable to meet this demand.

A special characteristic of the telephone, which is not always recognized, is that the greater the number of stations in a given one-rate area, the greater becomes the cost of servicing each station, because a large part of that cost pertains to the facilities for connecting it with all the other stations, and the more there are of these the greater the facilities have to be. We have not yet in Canada reached the point at which seven dial signals have to be employed to designate each station, as they are in New York, but in our larger cities the six-signal call system is probably approaching the limit of its expansion. Every thousand new telephones added to a one-rate area such as the urban (no toll charge) areas of Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg adds substantially to the cost of operating each of the old telephones, because of the expansion of the inter-connection system.

It is an interesting evidence of the importance of the telephone in modern life, that our idea of the distinction between city and suburb tends to associate itself much more with the telephone service than with the municipal government. Except when the municipal elections are on, we do not think of Westmount as something apart from Montreal nor of Forest Hill Village as something apart from Toronto. The toll-charge areas, on the other hand, are definitely labelled by that single fact as being suburban, and tend to maintain a distinct community life of their own, partly for the very reason that it is easier to telephone within their own individual areas than to reach outside of them.

The expansion in the number of stations (separate call-numbers) in the one-rate areas, and the vastly increased cost of labor and of practically all the commodities used in servicing the telephone, seem to us to justify pretty completely the

present application of the Bell Telephone Company for increased rates. Nobody likes paying increased rates for anything, and it is not surprising that some of the elected authorities of municipalities are opposing the application. They have however no responsibility in the matter, and it is a little difficult to see what is their *locus standi* in the case, unless on the general principle that a municipality is entitled to intervene in anything from the observance of the Sabbath to the proper treatment of Communists. (The municipal Communists are of course among the most ardent opponents of the increase.) Many of the municipalities are themselves owners, directly or through commissions, of other public services such as electric power, local transportation, etc., and every argument which they advance against increased telephone rates will be thrown back at them when they or their commissions advance the rates for those services, as many of them will have to do sooner or later.

The Late F. J. A. Morris

FRANK J. A. MORRIS, who died at the age of 80 during the recent holiday season, was an Oxford graduate who came out to Canada around the turn of the century to teach in one of the "private" schools, but soon decided that he could be of greater use in the provincial school system, and served for 40 years as teacher of English in the Peterborough Collegiate Institute. His death elicited the unusual tribute of a column-long "appreciation" in the Peterborough *Examiner*, written by a former pupil who is also an Oxford man, T. J. Allen. He was a great rather than a good teacher; he taught by instinct rather than by pedagogical science; and it seems probable that he did much more good to select minds in his classes, minds like Mr. Allen's, and rather less good to the run-of-the-mill Peterburians, than a more standardized educationist would have done.

Morris was an accomplished poet in the nineteenth-century classical tradition. Most of his verse remained in manuscript, but two fine poems appeared in Alexander's anthology, which was the poetical pabulum of two generations of Ontario high school students. He was also a naturalist and wrote a book (a model of literary style) on "Our Wild Orchids." But far more than that, he was a man whom it was a privilege to know if you were a young person interested in the humanities. One does not become such a man as the result of any courses in the science of pedagogy.

Our New Associate

THE inauguration on Thursday of the Republic of India was the fulfilment — not complete, because of partition, but in large measure — of dreams, hopes and aspirations which have been growing stronger in the hearts of Indians, every year for the last 50 years. Canadians, who have achieved their own independence without having to cut the tie with the Crown, should bear in mind that they were able to do so partly because the Royal Family is of their own race and blood (this is true of the French as well as of the Anglo-Saxons amongst us), whereas to the Indians it could not be other than a symbol of subjugation.

It is true that Indians were British subjects and enjoyed most if not all of the privileges of that status in the United Kingdom and the colonies which it directly ruled. But when the Crown in the right of the Dominion of Canada, the Crown acting by the advice of its Canadian ministers, decided to exclude Indians from Canada, it could hardly be expected that the Crown in the right of the United Kingdom would continue to be an institution beloved of the Indians, however well it might behave itself as ruler of India. So Canadians can thank themselves very largely for the fact that India is a republic, and perhaps can thank themselves also for keeping the Commonwealth so loose an association that India does not have to leave it. Anyhow it is pretty certain that as citizens of the Republic of India, an important and wholly self-governing member of the Commonwealth, Indians (of India) will inevitably enjoy a far higher status, even in British Columbia, than they ever did as subjects of the British Raj.

To this we may add that unless they do enjoy that higher status, not only in Canada but in all the lands of the Commonwealth, it will be difficult for their own political leaders to keep them convinced that the Commonwealth is a better friend to India than the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, which at least manages to disguise very efficiently any racial prejudice it may actually feel. The presence in Canada of some very distinguished Indians, and the reports of India sent home by some distinguished Canadians now serving Canada in that Republic, may help to promote the required understanding.

In the meantime, SATURDAY NIGHT salutes the Republic of India, which gives promise of being one of the chief bastions of freedom in this divided world.

True and False Indians

NOW that the Dominion Government — pardon us, the Government of Canada—is busy changing the names of some of our ancient institutions, it might consider changing the name of one of the oldest of the lot. The Indians of North America, like the city of Lachine, received their European name from an explorer who thought that he had circumnavigated the globe and reached the shores of Asia. The name of Lachine does no particular harm to anybody, but the citizens of the new Republic of India can hardly be expected to forego their right to the name of Indian because of an explorer's mistake made in 1492; and the existence of two very different kinds of peoples claiming to be Indians leads to confusion.

It would be a graceful gesture towards our new associate in the Commonwealth, and would hardly annoy our own aborigines (who certainly never claimed the title), if the Department of Indian Affairs was renamed the Department of Aboriginal Races, or something like it. It is true that the Eskimos, who are equally aboriginal, do not come under it, but neither do all persons of "Indian" race. Or failing a complete abandonment of Columbus's error, the title "Amerind" could at least be kept unconfused with that borne by Mr. Nehru.

Atomic Joe

"No Smell of Cabbage in New Army Messes"
"New Army Uniform for 'Walking-Out' Blue Serge, Stripe"
"Pyjamas, Bedroom Slippers, Promised Canadian Soldiers"
—Various Headlines, Oct.-Jan., *Globe and Mail*.

THOUGH *army life did not appeal to me.*
I understand it's now completely changed:
The soldier's life been drastically re-
Arranged.

For khaki, as a walking-out hue, lo
The government has sung the final dirge:
Q-stores in future will insist they've no
Blue serge.

Tar-papered shacks to eat in? Don't be
dumb.
Stucco and concrete, says the daily press,
And cooking odors have been driven from
The mess.

Pyjamas will adorn the army's pet
So woollen blankets cannot chafe his skin . .
Say, could it be they're trying hard to get
Us in?

J.E.P.

passing show

THE Mayor of Toronto proposes a tax on the occupants of hotel rooms. He'd better confine it to weekdays; nobody is going to pay for the privilege of staying in Toronto on Sunday.

Don't pity the New Brunswick pit prop industry. It's been propped.

Video is likely to be pretty generally prohibited in motor-cars, and there are people who think that if it could only be prohibited in houses it would be grand.

The island of Formosa can hardly have dreamed that it would one day become one of the five great powers and a permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations.

"The omission was tacitly omitted." — Editorial in London *Spectator*.

We shall be grateful to any reader who will bring to our attention an omission that is noisily omitted.

"Bargains in parachutes . . . Carriage free. Satisfaction or money back."—Advertisement in *New Statesman and Nation*.

How do you know when you are dissatisfied?

The problem for today is keep from getting fired by the boss for not working hard

enough, and from getting fired by the union for working too hard.

The way some people argue against a Bill of Rights, one would think they were going to have to pay for it.

The groundnuts debate in the British Parliament, it is said, has given the Ministry food for thought. That's all the food the groundnuts have given anybody.

German youth societies are passing resolutions declaring that they will not in future protect Europe against anything. They still think Germany was protecting Europe when she attacked Poland.

Lucky India. She is completely uninterested in the middle-of-the-century question, since in April she will celebrate the beginning of the year 2009.

Greek voters are reported to be 30 per cent Rightists, 30 per cent Leftists, and 40 per cent vacillating. We predict a vacillationist government.

Lucy says she wants to know whether the floating vote we hear so much about consists of the kind of voters who can only just keep themselves afloat.

MILLIONS OF BARRELS OF OIL . . . AND IT'S STILL JUST SEEPAGE!

Since 1947 Over $100,000,000 Has Been Spent In The West On Oil Drillings Alone.

by Sydney Morrell

FOR the uninitiated the best way to get some idea of the size of the oil boom in Western Canada is to go to a meeting of the American Women's Club in Calgary. The Club is the natural rendezvous of all the "new-Canadian wives" whose husbands—oil riggers, laboratory workers, administrative staff and so on—have flocked into Alberta in the great search for what may be the last oil frontier in the northern half of this hemisphere. Attendances at the Club's functions have nearly trebled in the last 12 months or so, and here, more than in any tour of the scattered oil fields, or in any analysis of the financial holdings in the 180 oil companies which now have their Canadian Headquarters in Calgary, is the best indication of the vast reserves of "black gold" under the Prairie sod.

Official statements on the progress and possibilities of Canada's oil discoveries have been remarkably optimistic even for oilmen, who are by no means noted for understatement. Hon. N. E. Tanner, Alberta's Mines and Minerals Minister, gave a good description when he said that the area involved is as big as the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, California and Louisiana combined. Mr. A. I. Levorsen, President of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, says that "the minimum undiscovered oil reserves in Western Canada are several times the present known reserves" (estimated at over one billion barrels).

Or, to put it another way, here is what I was told by two men, each experts in his own field: The first was an American engineer, working in the Leduc Field near Edmonton. He said, "Western Canada stands right where Texas stood 25 years ago—at the brink of one of the biggest industrial developments the world has ever known." The second man, also an American, is a director of one of the largest commercial banks in the United States. He said, "You may not remember what Texas was like 30 years ago. It was cattle country and desert. And there is no possibility of doubt that in less than another 30 years Alberta will be what Texas is today."

Certainly the oil development in Western Canada is going ahead at a rate that is remarkable both for the fact that so little is known about it, and for the fact that it is unequalled anywhere else in the world. Oil drillings have nearly doubled in each of the last three years. During 1947 when Leduc No. 1. "kicked in," the total drillings of all Alberta wells came to 161 miles in depth. In 1948, when the Redwater Field was discovered, north-east of the city, drillings totalled 315 miles. In 1949, with opening of the Normandville Field in the Peace River area, nearly 600 miles of hole have been drilled. It costs $100,000 to drill a mile of oil well, so that since 1947 something over $100,000,000 has been spent in oil drillings alone, leaving aside the other great costs of geophysical surveys, refineries, pipelines and oil tankers.

These are huge sums in terms of Eastern Canadian financial thinking; yet there are two strange facts about Canadian oil. The first is that every oil company, large or small, now operating in Western Canada is convinced that all the fields so far discovered are only seepages from what they believe is the greatest oil field in the world. The second strange fact is that unlike other oil rushes elsewhere, this is the most orderly oil development in the world, with the Provincial Government leaning over backwards to prevent control, either by the great companies or by United States capital. Add to this the fact that only a comparatively tiny proportion of Western Canada's potential oil lands have been drilled, and you get some idea of the reason why the wildcatters are coming to Canada from their traditional hunting grounds in the United States.

For in spite of Science, the fundamental fact about oil is that the only way to find it is to drill for it. It is the supreme gamble—all or nothing. And although the biggest companies through their laboratories and aerial surveys have reduced the risks as far as possible, the odds are that the wildcatter will discover more oil than the big companies—just as he has previously done in other oil fields.

The wildcatter is a man who cannot stop merely with one successful drilling. His zest in life is to go on searching for more oil hidden below the earth. He has plenty of elbow room in Western Canada; for between the Rocky Mountains and the pre-Cambrian Shield that slices off Manitoba, there are an estimated 800,000 sq. miles of potential oil lands, most of which have never been penetrated by anything except the plough.

Science in the Search

Science has improved ground searches. Seismic surveys can seek out hidden subterranean wrinkles in which pools of oil *may* be trapped. Reflected shock waves, gravity meters and magnetometers *may* detect oil traps very deep below the earth, and in these ways the initial financial risks of oil exploration can be reduced to a minimum. But, when all the surface tests have been made, the only way to find out whether oil is really there is to drill for it.

Nor are surface tests conclusive in themselves. A negative test in no way means that oil does *not* exist below the surface. Probably the most thoroughly surveyed ground in the world today, in so far as oil is concerned, is Texas; and yet only a few weeks ago a new oil field was discovered there.

In Texas, they tell the story of one of the State's most successful wildcatters, Ed Bateman. Another wildcatter had taken a lease on a parcel of land which had been previously surveyed thoroughly by the big companies and shown to be negative—so negative in fact that no company would finance him for his drilling. Eventually, by farming his land, he paid for his drilling foot by foot and brought in a well of about 200 barrels a day capacity—a small well by Texas standards.

Bateman had been watching him work, and took a lease on the adjoining land. He meant to use the land for a ranch, but he went broke in wildcatting elsewhere in Texas, and let out his ranch to an oil company on a sub-lease with the stipulation that the company must drill a test well on any part of the land it chose. The company "spudded in" its drill about 15 yards from Bateman's fence line (they afterwards discovered that if they had drilled on the fence line the well would have been dry), and brought in what proved to be, at the time, the biggest oil field in the world.

It is such things as this which make drilling for oil the biggest gamble in the world. In one spot there may be a gusher; 15 yards away the well can be bone dry.

This is the first squeeze on the oil companies now holding large blocks of leases in Western Canada. The acquisition of mineral rights is a comparatively simple operation, but along with their applications for the mineral

—Imperial Oil

KEY MAN: *Driller W. J. Anderson. In the search for oil, 600 miles of hole.*

SYDNEY MORRELL *is a well-known British journalist now resident in U.S. and Canada.*

—Imperial Oil

SEARCH: *Underground contours are revealed by the gravity meter.*

rights, the companies have to submit a program of exploration which is acceptable to the Provincial Government, together with a deposit to guarantee that the exploration plan will be carried out. With something like 100 million acres already out under lease in Alberta and Saskatchewan and with the foregoing odds in mind, some idea of the financial strain on the oil companies can be formed.

There is also another squeeze, for the time being at least, and that is the lack of facilities for transporting oil out of the area and thereby paying at least the partial cost of development. By the Spring of 1951, Imperial Oil, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, hopes to have finished its pipeline from Alberta to Superior, Wisconsin. In this event, the pipeline can permit a production of about 150,000 barrels a day from the Alberta fields. But, until that time, production has to be restricted pretty much to what can be consumed locally, namely about 65,000 barrels daily.

This means that to the big companies it is almost bad news every time a new well is brought into production, for the production of all the other wells in the province has to be reduced accordingly. And, on the average, a producing well is brought in about every five days.

Then there is a provincial provision which ensures, as far as possible, that the oil producing lands of Alberta shall not be controlled completely by the big companies. The fact that a company leases the mineral rights, fulfils its obligations to explore the land and ultimately drills a well, does not mean that the company owns all the mineral rights on this land. For as soon as a well is brought into production, the Provincial Government then divides the land into alternate strips. The company is allowed to select which set of strips it will take, none of them, however, in a solid block. The other half are auctioned off by the Provincial Government. So far Alberta has taken in around $32,000,000 in such auctions of oil leases.

All these factors—the area involved, the commitment to explore the land, the continual pro-rationing of oil wells with each new producing well, the auctioning of half of each newly proved section — have combined to restrain the resources of even the largest oil companies now at work in Eastern Canada.

And yet, a continual spur in the search is the knowledge that somewhere in these 800,000 sq. miles of Western Canada is probably the richest oil field in the world.

A proof that the lure is by no means illusory is the latest financing policy of Imperial Oil, the pioneer in Western Canada's oil development, and still the largest company in the area. Following the discovery of the Leduc oil sector three years ago, Imperial has used the sale of its holdings in other lucrative companies as its major source of working capital.

From holdings in South America and Turner Valley, it has realized close to $100,000,000. It also borrowed many additional millions. Recently, with the conviction that still more large-scale spending is necessary, the firm has borrowed in debenture form an amount equal to more than 40 per cent of Alberta's whole net funded debt. No large-scale company takes those kinds of risks—unless it knows that the risks are either negligible or essential.

Everyone Is in It

Over Western Canada today, a record number of geophysical crews are now working. Nearly 115 seismograph, gravity meter, and magnetometer crews are at work, the majority of them in Alberta, but others ranging deep into Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In Alberta, 56 million acres are now under reservation, compared with 20 million three years ago, and oil men are now talking of the provincial oil resources being in the region of five billion barrels. Every major American oil concern and every important independent is now active in the Canadian field. They are there for the simple reason that they cannot afford to ignore it.

The Province of Alberta is waxing fat on the development. A record half-yearly over-all cash surplus of nearly 12 million dollars was compiled by Alberta in the first six months of the current fiscal year. This surplus, from March 31 to September 30, 1949, was $10,436,314 higher than for the corresponding period in 1948, according to C. K. Huckvale, the Provincial Auditor.

The main increases were $9,500,000 from petroleum and natural gas purchase prices for leases, $1,210,000 fuel oil tax from increased gasoline sales, $2,200,000 from petroleum and natural gas royalties.

Nor is the total investment in oil so much of a gamble as orthodox finance might assume it to be. A report by the United States Department of Commerce in December 1949 showed that American investments overseas had reached a record rate of increase of one billion dollars during 1949. The majority of these overseas investments were in oil development, some in the Middle East, but mostly in Western Canada. The return on these investments is also interesting to note, for investments in petroleum headed the list with an average return of 25 per cent!

Oil exploration is expensive, even for an experienced wildcatter. Officials of oil companies tell me that on the average it costs about $150,000 to drill a well.

Such costs naturally place this work outside the range of most individuals. Nevertheless, there is a feeling among oil experts in Western Canada that present conditions in the Prairies offer an opportunity for work by syndicates. Many of the large oil companies now lease the rights of such tremendous areas of land that they are beginning to feel the financial strain. The Alberta Government is inclined at present to be indifferent about their complaints. Their program is to have Alberta oil (and thereby Alberta generally) developed as fast as possible.

Under these pressures, some companies have adopted a practice of "farming out" their leases to individual wildcatters and to syndicates on a share-the-cost and share-the-proceeds basis. Such a system enables a large company to retain its leases and at the same time to keep in on a bonanza strike if a wildcatter or syndicate should bring one in.

—Imperial Oil

PAY-OFF: *The "Christmas Tree", an installation which caps a wellhead.*

—Imperial Oil

TRANSPORT: *Imperial Pipe Line Co. digger scoops out a trench for pipe line.*

A FAMILY QUARREL IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

by Dink Carroll

IT WAS during Christmas week that an employee in the office of Clarence Campbell, President of the National Hockey League, called the Canadian Press and gave the big news cooperative what looked like one of those harmless handouts from hockey headquarters. But this turned out to be something vastly different. It was a directive on public relations addressed to league executives, rapping them smartly on the knuckles.

In part, it read: "We have grown careless in our prosperity and have taken for granted the automatic sell-out. It is absurd to think we can sell our show by knocking our style of play, the rules, the officials, the players of one's own team or the players of an opposing team that is billed as a coming attraction. I have never heard of a good merchant advising his customers that his wares were below par. But there are leading figures in our own business knocking our own show, or unwittingly providing the amunition for others to do so."

That was the gist of it, but it was enough. When it started to filter through the teletype machines in newspaper offices, it galvanized sports writers who were in a semi-coma from the holiday festivities or from writing those stereotyped pieces reviewing the year in sport. This was news, hot news, and news of a sort that promised equally hot follow-ups.

To whom was President Campbell referring specifically? Everyone immediately guessed Frank Boucher, Manager of the New York Rangers and a member of the NHL Rules Committee. Only a few weeks previous, Boucher had granted an interview to a newspaperman in which he said that he thought it was time to revise the rules of the game. It was he who had suggested the red line at centre ice during the war years; now he would like it abolished.

"I suggested it in the first place because we were forced to use inferior players during the war," he said. "But we are now back to pre-war standards and the red line has served its purpose. Let's eliminate it!"

When this story was published, President Campbell wrote Boucher a letter censuring him for making statements to the press which implied that the game, as it is played today, was something less than perfect. The Ranger executive didn't like the letter and promptly resigned from the Rules Committee.

But there were others involved besides Boucher. Conn Smythe, generalissimo of the Toronto Maple Leafs, had done quite a pulling down job on his club in his anti-fat campaign. He alleged the Leafs' net-minder, Turk Broda, and four other players were overweight and not in condition to play their best hockey. Dick Irvin, Coach of the Montreal Canadiens, applauded Smythe openly for his action, adding ominously that the high salaries paid today had made many players too complacent.

"Some of the players figure they are getting the top money now," said Irvin. "They figure they can't possibly draw bigger salaries and it has an effect on their play. They think, 'Why work your head off when you're going to get the same money next season?' I told some of our fellows a couple of weeks ago that they ought to go upstairs to the office and give Mr. Selke (Manager of the Canadiens) their pay-cheques back because they hadn't done anything."

Frank Selke himself was implicated. He writes the leading editorial in the Forum program, and in one of them he had criticized the refereeing in the National Hockey League. But Selke, it was suspected, wasn't alone in the dim view he took of the officials. The *Detroit News* had run a series of articles blasting their work. These articles had the earmarks of an inside job — which is to say, they looked as though they might have been inspired by executives of the Detroit Red Wings.

Thus every club in the league came within the scope of the President's directive except the Chicago Black Hawks and the Boston Bruins. This probably explains why Art Ross, General Manager of the Bruins, was the only league executive to make a public statement supporting President Campbell. The others said nothing for publication except Conn Smythe, who blasted right back.

"I fought in two wars for the right of free speech and I'm not going to have it taken away from me now," he said. "Campbell is an old referee and he isn't the first referee to think he can run a hockey club. Cooper Smeaton tried it before him and his Philadelphia team had the worst record of any team that ever performed in the National Hockey League. Nor is Campbell the first president to think he can run a hockey club better than the men who have been doing the job. Frank Calder tried to run the old New York Americans and under his direction the club reached the point where it had to suspend operations."

—Turofsky

SMYTHE: *He blasted right back.*

—International

CAMPBELL: *He rapped knuckles.*

Campbell was pressed for another statement after Smythe's retort.

"My message wasn't aimed at any one person," he said. "I merely suggested that in the interest of selling hockey to the public as a thrilling, high-speed game, those interested should refrain from criticizing the rules under which the game is played, and from declarations that the players are not giving their best, either through indifference or lack of condition. I aimed the message at no one in particular, but if the cap fits anyone they're welcome to wear it."

The most intriguing detail in this family quarrel is that President Campbell was appointed by the rink owners, who constitute the league's Board of Governors. He is their man and thus, in a sense, their employee. He most certainly set a precedent in administering this public spanking.

The late Frank Calder, who assumed office when the league was organized in 1917, was so tight-lipped that he never gave any inkling of strife within the inner circle.

Mervyn (Red) Dutton, who succeeded Mr. Calder on the latter's death in 1943, was a former hockey player, coach and club owner. He is an affable man and, at first, was voluble, but before long he too was saying: "This is off the record, fellows, etc." His great ambition was to revive the Old Americans and establish them in Brooklyn. When the Board of Governors rejected the idea, he quit the presidency in disgust.

President Campbell obviously is trying to give the league some leadership, but how will the Board of Governors react to his effort? Do they want leadership or expect it from him?

The league's chief executive is a lawyer and, according to report, drew up the contract which binds him to office. He would hardly draw up a document which wasn't favorable to himself. If he can tell the Board of Governors what to do and make it stick, it marks a new era in the administration of the league's affairs.

—Turofsky

BOUCHER: *Let's scrap the red line.*

Flying Frenchman

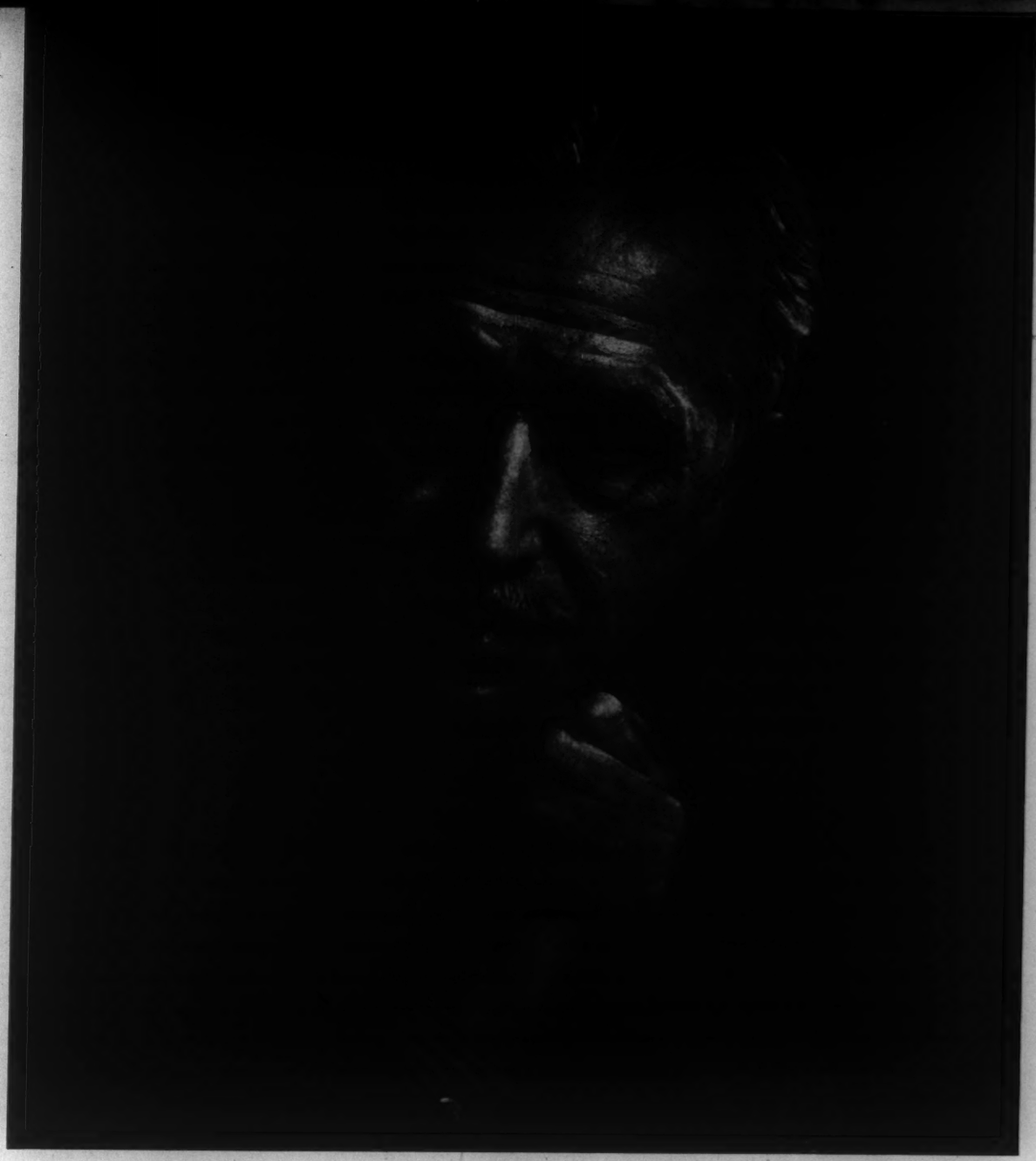
(See Cover)

MAURICE RICHARD, sometimes known as "The Rocket," was born 28 years ago in Montreal, and for all practical purposes he has been there ever since. One season he scored 50 goals in as many games for his Canadiens, and at the halfway mark this year he had beaten rival goalies exactly 25 times.

It's a good bet, though, that even if he never scored a goal the Canadiens would keep him on the roster, because Richard has, probably more than any other active player today, a generous helping of that intangible asset called "color." Most high-scoring forwards are careful to keep out of trouble, a precaution which renders their performances educational rather than inspiring.

Richard tries hard to score goals, and to keep the other team from scoring. These laudable inclinations resulted in his spending close to two hours in the penalty box last year. They were largely responsible, too, for the seating capacity of the Montreal Forum being increased this year.—*K.M.*

DINK CARROLL *is Sports Editor of the Montreal Gazette.*



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VANIER

—Dept. Ext. Aff.

Canada, 72 Avenue Foch, Paris

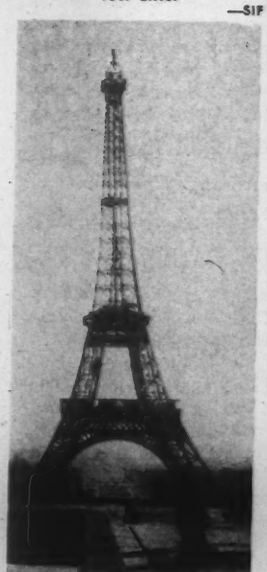
THE DISTINGUISHED members of our Department of External Affairs seem to have three qualities in common, all of which are embodied in Major-General George Vanier, Canadian Minister to France. These are: dignity, the ability to reason carefully and the ability to "sell" Canada to the rest of the world. They are reflected in Mr. Karsh's recent study of him.

GENERAL VANIER has been selling Canada for nearly 20 years: ever since his appointment as Counsellor and Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner in London in 1931. He represented Canada on several sessions of the International Wheat Advisory Committee from 1931 to 1935; he was also a member of the Coronation Commission for Edward VIII and for George VI. He was appointed Minister to France in 1939 and returned to his post immediately after the liberation of Paris in 1945.

MONTREAL-BORN, he is a graduate in Law of Laval University; he is a veteran of both World Wars. He holds the DSO, the MC with bar, the 1915 Star and the Legion of Honor from World War I. In World War II he was GOC of Military District No. 5 (HQ, Quebec City), 1941 to 1945.

Tour Eiffel

—SIF



THE WORST YEARS OF MY LIFE

Story of One Who Survived Three Years in Soviet Prisons And Siberian Labor Camps

by Nicholas Prykhodko

HEAVILY-DOCUMENTED charges of a vast system of slave labor camps in the USSR have at last been made in the open forum of the United Nations. The signing by the Soviets of the "Declaration of Human Rights" left them open to this. It is "only talk", perhaps; but at least it is some recognition by the outside world of the silent suffering which millions have endured under Soviet tyranny during the past 20 years and more.

The Soviet delegates admit only that they maintain corrective labor camps, in which criminals are retrained for useful citizenship. This picture of an advanced and reformed penal system in the USSR is one of the most carefully contrived hoaxes ever put over on credulous visitors to the "workers' paradise."

I myself witnessed one such travesty. In the prison on the Boulevard Shevchenko in Kiev, the bars were replaced with white curtains, the beds were made with clean linen, white cloths were put on the dining tables—even flowers. Lathes were set up in a shop. Then a delegation of foreign tourists and sympathizers was led in to see the show.

Soviet "Prison Reform"

They were told that prisoners worked only a regulation 8-hour day, "relaxing" the rest of their time in these pleasant circumstances. No doubt many of the visitors returned home to extol such a humane system. You may even have read their stories.

From this show prison it was only ten minutes' walk to a real prison, where one could have seen how people really live in the prisons of the NKVD in the Soviet Union. In this prison I was held for 21 months. Not only did the windows have bars, but even iron visors, to exclude every beam of sunlight and breath of fresh air, to prevent the prisoners from even seeing the yard or the sky.

It was during one of the several waves of terrorism in the period of the Great Purge, 1936-39, that I, a lecturer in the Technical Institute of the University of Kiev, was thrown in here. Our cell, 20 feet square, was jammed with 100 to 140 prisoners. For their bed, they had not clean linen, but the dirty cement floor.

From 11 o'clock at night until dawn we were called in turn for questioning (very rarely is any questioning carried on in the daytime), and brutally, mercilessly tortured to force us to admit to participation in "crimes" of which we had never heard. The vermin in the cell were a further torture which aided the investigators in securing their "quota" of "confessions."

These prisons the gullible visitors to Russia have never seen, nor ever will see. Nor will they see the real conditions of life of the Soviet people, for that would destroy the myth of the "great leader of the people's democratic bloc." Even less will delegates of the U.N. ever be permitted to inspect the North Russian or Siberian concentration camps—no matter how many declarations of human rights the bosses in the Kremlin may sign.

After my 21 months in prison I was shipped to one of these camps. Our train was made up of about 50 small, steel-reinforced cattle cars: 42 men herded into each car. In the middle of the train and at either end were special guard cars, provided with machine-guns and wolf-hounds, to deal with attempted escapes. Our food was salt fish, mouldy black bread, and two pails of water to a car per day.

At the longer stops, the guards would test the sides with long-handled mallets, while others ran over the roofs, to make sure that none of the prisoners had broken out through

THE AUTHOR, *who hopes soon to publish the full story of his experience in Siberia and his survival.*

the boards. In this manner the train rolled on for 14 days, never stopping at the larger stations, lest the citizens see its ghastly, scarcely human, cargo.

This train, "bound for a special destination", rolled from Kiev to Siberia in November, 1939. From every corner of the mighty "Fatherland of the Proletariat" similar trainloads of serfs were rolling to the impenetrable forests and the mines of Siberia and the Far East.

They were destined to replace the thousands who were daily dying of cold, of hunger and unbearably hard labor quotas. The Kremlin's Five-Year Plans came before all human considerations.

We passed over the Ural Mountains at night, and with the dawn saw on either side of the railroad throughout the forest, the guardhouses, which reminded one of the watchtowers in the time of Ivan the Terrible.

The guards, in long sheepskin coats, armed to the teeth, kept constant vigil. A picture of such a tower, with an armed guard, would make an authentic emblem of the Soviet state.

These towers were set around a double barbed wire enclosure and beyond were the low, wooden, gloomy barracks. In some camps we saw not tens, but hundreds of filthy, emaciated beings, in beggars' rags, loading freight trains with lumber. It was frightful and horrifying to watch these caricatures of humanity, although our plight was in no way better.

"What News, Brother?"

In their eyes we read hopelessness and despair. Whenever they could evade the eagle eye of the guard, who constantly commanded them, "Work, work!" they would ask us where we came from and what news we brought and beg for a slice of bread or a smoke. We could give them nothing, for we had nothing, not even any good news to cheer them up.

After we had passed several such camps, a heavy silence settled over my companions on the train. Only the wheels clicked their monotonous song over the rails. Ragged and dirty, we sat in sombre dejection, thinking of the loved ones we would never see again. We had seen with our own eyes the fate that awaited us: forced labor, cold and hunger.

Now we began to meet endless prison trains on their return journey, emptied of their freight of misery and loaded now with lumber and ore, produced by the sweat and blood of such as ourselves. Finally, we reached Camp Sama.

Camp Sama is the port of admission to the Ivdellag Concentration camps, one of the smallest of the camp administrations in Siberia. It holds only some 350,000 prisoners! At Sama, the new arrivals are assigned to the different kinds of work carried on in Ivdellag.

Over a railroad branch from Sama, which runs for several miles into the depths of the Siberian forest, we were brought almost to the gate of our camp and ordered to get off. We jumped off into deep, dry snow, which reached to our waists; but at least could breathe clean air again.

We were herded inside the wire enclosures and into low wooden barracks, 200 men to each one. Inside there were only bare, double-decked beds of boards and an iron stove in the middle. There were no sheets, no blankets. The beds were infested with

—"An Army in Exile"

WORST *slave labor camps are in Far Eastern "Dalstroy" administration. Few have escaped to tell of them.*

vermin, which gave us no rest at nights, or even during the day.

Our only comfort was the privilege of being able to walk about inside the double wire enclosure and breathe the fresh air. For food, we received 1½ lbs. of soggy, black bread a day and two bowls of barley soup without any fat. Nothing else!

In one of the camps at Sama were over a hundred prisoners from Southern Georgia. In this demoralizing environment they still held themselves proud and aloof; the look of hatred never left the eyes of these unbowed sons of Caucasia. They were given no work, for almost to a man, they suffered from tuberculosis. Coming from the hot Southern climate, they had no resistance against the terrific frosts, and each day three or four of them were carried into the forest to everlasting peace.

There were also at Sama barracks reserved for hardened criminals. The guards were very friendly with them, calling them their "social equals" and entrusting them with many administrative duties of the camps. These duties they executed with the most inhuman brutality, but were never reprimanded for looting or beating the prisoners.

Our contingent stayed at Sama for only a short time, then was driven off under guards with wolf hounds, to another camp in the forest.

The Mass Graves

Each man was expected to cut from 2.5 to 12 cubic metres (roughly a cord) of wood a day, depending upon the size of the trees. These had to be cut not higher than 7 inches from the ground—though the snow reached up to the waist. The branches were chopped off and burned and the trunk sawed into pieces 4, 5, or 6 metres (12 to 20 feet) in length.

Many of my fellow-prisoners sickened and died quickly from the heavy work, carried out under relentless pressure, on poor food and in the bitter cold. In our own camp, which housed some 3,000 unfortunates, during the worst periods, 10 to 15 men died each day. But these were as quickly replaced with new arrivals.

The dead were deposited in communal graves holding 200 to 300 corpses. Only when the graves were

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

SATURDAY NIGHT

Portfolio

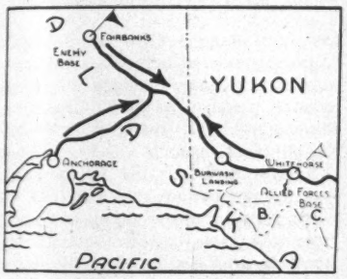
interpreting Canada and the World to Canadians

national round-up

Canada:

ARCTIC BATTLE

IN 50 below zero temperatures joint Canadian and U.S. land and air forces will engage in a February winter training operation along the Alaska Highway. This will be "Exercise Sweetbriar". Allied forces, based at Whitehorse, will be given the task of defeating an "enemy" that has theo-



retically landed at Anchorage and Fairbanks. Early stages of the big exercise got under way last week when 12 RCAF "Vampire" jet fighters left St. Hubert, Que., on a 3,000 mile flight to Whitehorse, YT. Two North Stars went along as "mother" craft with personnel and equipment.

■ In a press conference at New Delhi on the way home from the conference of Commonwealth foreign ministers at Colombo, External Affairs Minister L. B. Pearson said Canada is taking an increasing interest in Pacific and Asian questions, but for the present only a polite interest. He said Canada has been generous in her aid to Europe, and probably will not be able to be so open-handed in the Far East.

■ The investigation of the flash fire which caused the deaths of seven people in a Richmond St. dress factory in Toronto centres on one question: Did the conditions (highly inflammable plywood partitions, barred windows) exist at the time the basement factory was inspected by the fire department?

According to a fire department inspection report dated April 5, 1949, the building was found suitable for the purposes used and no recommendations were made. The plywood partitions had been erected in March, 1949, but caused no comment in the report since "they came under the building department." The barred windows which trapped the victims were erected, according to the owner of the firm involved, at the same time as the partitions. The fire inspector, however, says they were not. The answer has to be found by the investigation committee before prevention of similar tragedies, possibly due to overlapping authority, can be effected.

British Columbia:

TOO MANY PARTIES

VANCOUVER has opposed BC Telephone Co's. application for higher rates. Mayor Charles Thompson, before the Board of Transport Commissioners hearing the application, complained police raids found bookies with as many as eight telephones while individuals have been unable to get one after two or three years of waiting.

Senator J. W. deB. Farris, Counsel for the company, neatly parried the cross-examination in which the Mayor admitted the City had licensed the bookies as cigar stores. Farris asked if police had not been able to prevent illegal bookies operating, how could the Telephone Company expect to do so.

■ When will it end? groaned the whole province, now in its third week of prairie weather. The temperature has dropped to a record low of zero; planes have been delayed by blizzards; the Fraser River is frozen almost solidly near the mouth.

Alberta:

GOOD OLD DAYS

CALGARY is proud of its Chinook winds, but after a 39-day cold spell and a mean temperature of 16 below zero for the first half of January (compared with a long-term mean for the month of 14 above), Calgarians began to wonder what had happened to the favorite aspect of their climate.

This year, the warmer Pacific air has flowed over top of the colder prairie air, creating Chinook conditions at 1,000 feet above ground or higher—which isn't much comfort to people on the ground. One brief Chinook blew over Calgary earlier this month only 300 feet above ground, but had little effect on the temperature at ground level.

Another, blowing at 1,100 feet, created a temperature inversion so sharp that a TCA airliner captain found a difference of 53 degrees in temperature between altitudes only 75 feet apart. It was 8 below zero Fahrenheit at 4,625 feet above sea-level and 45 above zero at 4,700 feet.

Manitoba:

BLUE vs. JAYS

WINNIPEG pedestrians and car drivers will have to walk and drive more carefully, come the Spring, or they will be bumping into the burly bulk of the law, garbed in a blue uniform.

Chief Constable Charles MacIver has announced more rigid enforcement of traffic regulations and that "some form" of pedestrian control, will be in effect in Winnipeg streets by spring.

He has requested the City Council's finance committee to approve an appropriation covering the pay of 21 additional constables. The chief plans to increase the department's traffic division by 18 to bring its total strength to 56. There will be more motorcycle officers to regulate traffic and crack down on speeders.

Winnipeg citizens have been clamoring for improved traffic control and better provisions for pedestrians crossing busy streets, after the disastrous year of 1949 when 102 persons were killed in traffic accidents. It was the blackest year in Winnipeg's history for traffic deaths.

—NFB

ANYWHERE: *a shivering switchman sweeps as weatherman upsets records.*

Saskatchewan:

COLD NOSE

OLDTIMERS and their weather stories will have to take a back seat to persons who recall, 20 years from now, the winter of 1949-50. Records at the University of Saskatchewan show that this January is the coldest in 50 years—up to an average of 10 degrees colder than the previous 1907 record. In 1907 the daily mean temperature was 13 degrees below zero. This year it has been 23 below mean average, and for 35 straight days the mercury never rose above zero.

Said old Billy Silverwood who has been around Saskatoon since 1903: "Yes, this is the worst January. I can't keep my nose warm. That's never happened before."

■ To raise funds for the projected Student Memorial Union Building at the University of Saskatchewan, farmers of the province have been asked by the Chairman of the Drive, Rupert Ramsay, to pledge one acre of wheat from this year's crop. Ramsay, former Progressive-Conservative leader in the province and a well known agriculturist, believes a minimum of $200,000 can be raised by this means. The plan won the support of 700 farmers and their wives who attended Farm Week festivities in Saskatoon.

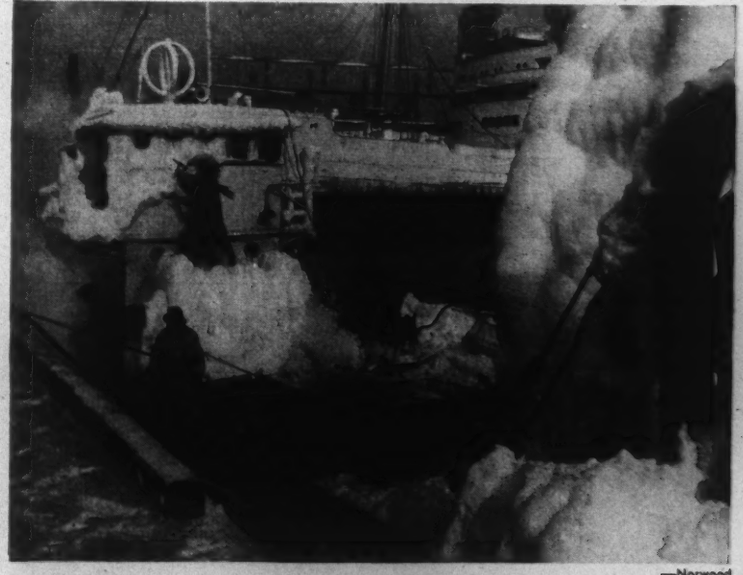
New Brunswick:

BEAVER

SAINT JOHN is perplexed by the number of beards being sported in the city by men who look as though they can afford to shave regularly.

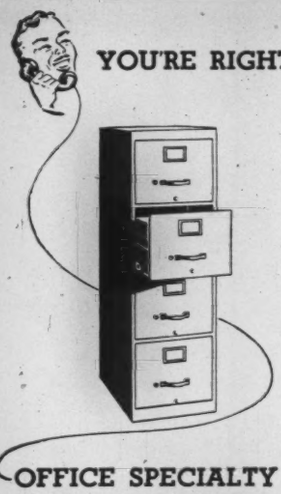
Admittedly the citizens are accustomed to bewhiskered faces—sailors, merchant mariners, rodeo entertainers doing their shopping around the stores, and, of course, the House of David basketball team.

No one knows how to account for



—Norwood

WINTER'S *blast caught the Nova Scotia fresh-fishing fleet on the banks recently and the picture shows the result. Fishermen of the Halifax dragger Halfish are shown using axes and steam hose to rid the craft of its ghost-like coating. In the background is the passenger liner Lady Nelson, ready to resume her Winter cruises to more favorable climate in the West Indies. West Coast was hit too.*



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the obvious increase—and no one has yet ventured to make the prediction that beards are really coming back into style—but the fact remains that there are far more of these adornments around Saint John today than there were ten years ago, at the outset of the war. And there are even more than in 1945, when war's end found many navy men still looking 30 years older than their age and chuckling in anticipation of what their mothers and sweethearts would say when they got home.

Few girls of today like their boy friends to be bearded; and yet it seems that there is a certain fascination about a fellow with whiskers. A navy veteran now engaged in peacetime work in the Grand Manan Island area recalls wistfully that while he was in uniform and wearing the approved "King George" moustache and beard, he was twice kissed on the street by strange women who did it "just to see what it was like."

Nova Scotia:

DEEP FREEZE

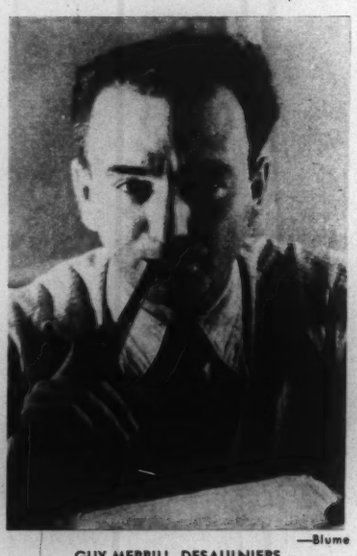
NOVA Scotians were doubly convinced this month that the weather can change with swift suddenness.

While British Columbia counted losses from fierce gales and blizzards, residents of the eastern province were basking in spring-like weather and buds were sprouting from trees and shrubs.

Then, within three days, winter's first real blast came with a vengeance. Temperatures dropped from a high of 57 degrees to 10 below, the coldest January wave to hit this province in many years.

Out on the Atlantic, ocean-going liners, freighters and the fishing vessels had tough going. Several of the liners arrived at the port hours behind schedule. Veteran skippers said the storm was the worst they had experienced in years at sea.

The deep sea fishermen, accustomed as they are to bad weather, admitted that the storm was one of the worst. On the heels of the storm, fishing craft headed for safety. They arrived like ghost ships, covered with ice from stem to stern. In sub-zero weather, the fishermen used axes, hammers and steam hoses in order to stay afloat.



—Blume

GUY-MERRILL DESAULNIERS

Newfoundland:

NO RIDERS

SOME Newfoundlanders are welshing on the temporary relief work which the Provincial Government instituted 2½ months ago to replace the despised and dreaded dole. It will be recalled that the Government set up a Relief Works Administration after the necessary support had been forthcoming in the House of Assembly. The object was to give the men 55 cents an hour, but they were to work alternative days for nothing. The wages averaged $57 per month. Community improvement was the order of the day as the relief agents signed on the men for work.

Now the Government finds that the roll has grown to about 8,000 recipients, and is costing the province almost $500,000 every month. Acting Premier Dr. H. L. Pottle in a special broadcast the other night told relief workers that they would have to take an oath and swear before a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate that they were or were not destitute. Those swearing falsely on the Bible would be severely dealt with by the courts.

GUARDIANS

THIS Province has just established a Public Utilities Commission with former City Engineer Grant R. Jack, one-time of Toronto, as its chairman and as commissioners, Captain Frank Gosse and William J. Frampton. Being the first such board created in Newfoundland, it has wide powers including general supervision of all public utilities, power to examine and inquire into such operations and seek any information it needs from any public utility, and rates considered unreasonably high can be probed.

The Act establishing the Commission provides that the funds necessary for its operation shall be borne proportionately by the several public utilities doing business in Newfoundland. These include, among others, the Newfoundland Light & Power Co., the United Town Electric Co., and the Avalon Telephone Co.

Quebec:

ANOTHER ASBESTOS?

A NEW Church-State feud may develop in Quebec Province within the next two months if the Duplessis administration makes any further move designed, in the words of a Roman Catholic chaplain, to "disorganize and even destroy" the 2,500-member Canadian Brotherhood of Policemen.

The CBP, non-affiliated because of a Quebec Government ban on national or international affiliation of public service employees, operates exclusively in the Province of Quebec. Under the Province's labor laws, it is not allowed to strike and arbitration rulings are binding.

The Brotherhod has charged that bills, banning inter-city affiliation of policemen in four municipalities, were inspired by the Government in an effort to smash it. Cities involved were Quebec, Three Rivers—Duplessis' own electoral riding—Cap-de-la-Madeleine and St. Hyacinthe.

The union made an attempt to fight the legislation. Guy-Merrill Desaulniers, young labor lawyer who has sparkplugged CBP as its legal counsel, appeared before a committee of the Legislative Council to argue against passage of the Cap-de-la-Madeleine bill. It was a test case and the bill went through.

—CNR

CNR PRESIDENT Donald Gordon congratulates Engineer Charlie Bangs after inspecting Northern class locomotive 6225 at Canada's largest roundhouse, Turcot Yards, in Montreal. Within a fortnight of taking office, Mr. Gordon started a close examination of all railway operations.

Last summer, as the Brotherhood met in convention at Valleyfield, it was resolved that the union would not "tolerate" any further efforts to smash it. In its battle the CBP seemed assured of the support of the Roman Catholic Church. Rev. Pierre Trudel, grey-haired chaplain of the union appointed by Msgr. Joseph Charbonneau, Archbishop of Montreal, made the pledge.

The convention also passed a constitutional amendment declaring that henceforth its actions would be guided by the social doctrines of the Church as outlined in papal encyclicals. This gesture received the approval of the bishops of the Province.

But Duplessis branded the union's resolution not to "tolerate" further oppressive moves as "incompatible with the functions and duties" of policemen.

Duplessis' determination to smash the union, observers believe, is at least partially due to his fear that the CBP might come under Communist leadership. Despite the fact that the Government has banned CBP's affiliation with the Canadian Congress of Labor, with which it was linked before, he still asserts that Quebec doesn't want its policemen run by "the Communists in Vancouver."

The union is keeping mum on its plans. It does not want to talk of a strike—at this time—because that would be illegal. But some union officials feel such a prospect is more than within the realm of possibility.

This, of course, would give rise to another situation such as that in the asbestos strike last summer when 5,000 miners walked out in what the Government branded an illegal strike while the Church offered moral—and financial—support to the strikers.

world affairs

MAO IN MOSCOW

THE USUAL period required for a proper puppet to be given the regular treatment of a Kremlin banquet and an appearance at the ballet, and then go through the formality of signing before the Soviet newsreel cameras an agreement which the Soviet Foreign Office has prepared in advance, is four to five days. Mao has now been in Moscow for five weeks. Obviously serious negotiations are going on.

Mao is no Anna Pauker. He was not dropped off in Peking from the baggage vans of the Red Army. He built up his own army over the years, certainly with Soviet advice and encouragement, and in the end with decisive Soviet help in the form of vast Japanese arms stocks in Manchuria—but still his own army, loyal in the first place to him and to the cause of the revolution in China, for the Chinese.

Anti-foreignism is recognized by all students of China as one of the strongest ingredients of this revolution. Mao could not have throttled it, if he had wished, any more than Chiang could or did. As a Communist, looking on Soviet Russia as the spiritual home of the revolution, he has merely sought to deflect anti-foreignism against the West.

For this purpose, the American arming of Chiang's Nationalist forces has served him as the Allied intervention in favor of the Tsarist cause served the Bolsheviks in Russia after 1919. But with American intervention ended, with special Western rights in the treaty ports yielded during World War II, Chinese anti-foreignism is bound to turn against the only imperialism now pressing against China, that of Soviet Russia. At least, such is the calculation of Mr. Acheson, and it seems a reasonable one.

Though the amount of Chinese nationalist sentiment which Mao combines with his Marxist devotion is not known, he must be fully aware of the potentialities of this situation. He must be pointing out, with Oriental circumlocution, that to strengthen his hand during the long process of thoroughly communizing China, and in return for the solid military alliance which Moscow undoubtedly is seeking from him, the Soviet Union should recognize and proclaim the territorial integrity of China.

In short, he must be asking questions about those Soviet intentions in Manchuria, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang which Secretary of State Acheson has exposed as a process of slow annexation.

And Acheson may have made his statement to strengthen Mao's hand, in negotiating point by point on the special rights secured by Russia in Manchuria at the Yalta Conference; the special regime which she maintains in the northern part of that rich province; the special trade pact which she imposed on a Manchurian puppet group before the Peking Government was set up; the new Mongol puppet state comprising Inner Mongolia and part of Manchuria which she has been erecting, with every indication that, like Outer Mongolia, it is to be attached in time to the Soviet Union; and the special rights in Sinkiang which she squeezed from the failing Nationalist regime last year.

It is to be doubted whether Mao, in his present position, dare surrender these vast territories, and accept the sweeping political, military and economic treaties which the Soviets probably are trying to press on him—whatever their fair promises of aid.

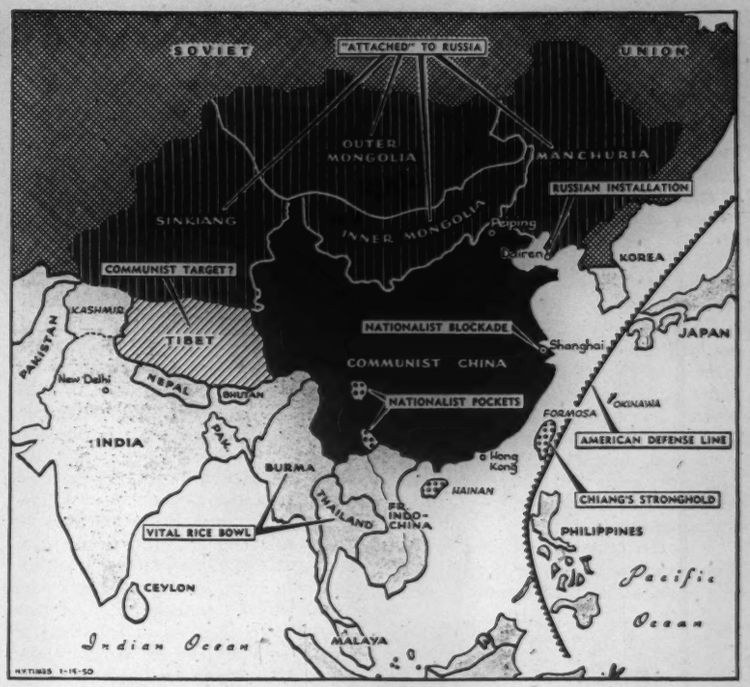
—Willson Woodside.

DOUGHTY FINLAND

WHAT has happened to the Finns since the end of the war? With all the preoccupations of the cold war we have had little time or attention for a people whose gallant struggle held the centre of the world scene just ten years ago this month. They have had their own crises, but have not been involved in the international conflict. With their presidential election — a heavy defeat for the Communists—bringing them back into the news, William Clark sends this special report to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT:

—International

PLANNING A LONG STAY? *Soviets are rebuilding, enlarging by four times, embassy in Berlin. Signs say "Berlin for the (Soviet) Zone . . . Both for Germany", "Bound in Brotherhood with 600 million Fighters for Peace in the World."*



—New York Times

AREAS WHICH THE SOVIETS HAVE BEEN PRYING AWAY FROM CHINA

ALONE among Russia's European neighbors Finland is not a satellite. Almost complete freedom prevails in her press and politics. One must say "almost," because the Finns, with characteristic commonsense, wish to avoid provoking Russia and giving her any excuse for renewed aggression.

In the Finnish Foreign Office I found no official who was not dedicated to the principle that the sole basis of Finland's policy was to remain as free, independent and as close to the West as possible, without provoking Russia to violent protest. "Finland," I was told by a senior official, "can and will take no part in the cold war; for the same reason we cannot take part in the Marshall Plan, but our future is bound up with its success."

In domestic affairs the Social Democratic Government is at least as anti-Communist as the Labor Government in Britain. Today the Finnish Communist Party is a small and not very vocal minority with no chance of taking part in any Governmental coalition. No one is more surprised than the Finns themselves that they have been allowed to continue to practise democracy almost within sight of Leningrad.

Finland today is more prosperous than she has ever been before. This happy outcome of Finland's postwar economic difficulties is a recent phenomenon. Last winter many Finns were cold and underfed. In the past twelve months the national economy has found its feet, rationing has been abolished (except for coffee and sugar) and the shops are full of goods. Prices are high, but so are wages: the cost of living has risen by 1000 per cent, wages by 1200 per cent; today wages and prices seem to be stabilized.

The problems with which the Finns had to deal after the armistice with Russia in 1944 were immense. She lost her best farmland in Karelia, and at the same time had to house 450,000 refugees from this area. Yet all these displaced persons have been found homes and employment; farms have been compulsorily split up, and trade unions forced to accept a heavy increase in the labor force.

Apart from the loss of territory Finland agreed to pay by 1952 300 million dollars' worth—based on 1938 prices—of reparations to Russia, out of current production. After four years it was reduced by Russia in the middle of the 1948 election campaign, as a bribe to vote Communist. The Finns accepted the bribe with good grace and halved the Communist vote.

Pays Her Reparations

Since one-third of these reparations were payable in machinery and electrical products, Finland had to set to work and built up from virtually nothing an engineering industry which has supplied the Russian demands in full. This has been done uneconomically — the costs of production are very high — but the goods have been delivered and Russia has been given no excuse to occupy Finland in default of reparations.

Finnish prosperity today depends on her forests. From these Finland can produce almost everything, and no by-products are wasted. In one single factory I saw tree trunks go in at one end and a whole series of different products come out at the other: planking, pit props, prefabricated houses, plywood, pulp, paper, cellulose, rayon and alcohol. The factory was heated by saw-dust. For these products Britain is by far her best customer.

But Finland is worried about the future, and looks to the critical year of 1952. To the West that date means the end of Marshall aid; to Finland it means the end of reparations payments. The question is: What can Finland do with the high-cost products of her new industry? And what will Russia do when Finland no longer serves as a milch-cow?

U.K. and commonwealth

THE BATTLE IS ON

THE BATTLE has begun, but very quietly so far. It is rather like the "phoney war." The real thing is still to come—after the dissolution of Parliament on Feb. 3. That will still leave three full weeks for the bellowing and bluffing, the arguing and cajoling, the pointing with pride and the viewing with alarm.

Though the general engagement has not as yet really begun, the opposing armies are already drawn up in battle array to fight for the 625 seats of which the new Parliament will be composed. In the old Parliament there were 640, but the abolition of the University seats and the redistribution of certain constituencies has reduced the number.

It is the declared intention of the Conservatives to restore the University seats, if returned to power. Uni-

PASSING *of British greatness foreseen by Churchill, should Labor win.*

versity representation may have been a political anomaly, but it was an anomaly that worked. It enabled many distinguished and devoted men and women to find seats in Parliament.

LIBERALS SPLIT THE VOTE

FOR THE 625 SEATS of the new House of Commons there are to be practically that number of Conservative candidates, at least 590 Socialists, about 400 Liberals, and, it is said, almost 100 Communists. These Communists will, of course, draw a few votes away from the Socialists, for they are all running in predominantly Labor constituencies.

Much more serious is the threat to Conservative chances from Liberal candidates who may split the anti-Socialist vote. But even this threat may sound more serious than it really is. The Liberal Party executive has sternly declined the blandishments and appeals of the Tories to pool forces against the common enemy, but there is already evidence of working arrangements between Conservatives and Liberals in some constituencies.

The big battle, and everyone knows it, is between Conservatives and Socialists. With all the splendid traditions and history of the Liberal Party there is no chance whatever of its return to office. The utmost that the most fanatical Liberal could expect is that, with anything like an even break between the other two Parties, the Liberals may hold the balance of power—with all that this implies of compromise, manoeuvring and adjustment.

HOW BIG A SWING?

ACCORDING to political statisticians, a swing in 1945 of about 12 per cent in a total electorate of over 34,000,000 turned a Conservative majority of over 200 into a Socialist majority of nearly 200. It is estimated that a swing back of about 8 per cent would give the Conservatives a majority in the next House of over 40 seats. A swing of even 6 per cent might put the Conservatives in office, but only with Liberal support. And Conservative statisticians estimate from the by-elections that a swing of from 6 to 7 per cent has already taken place. It is never very safe to argue from by-elections, for the fact remains that the Government has never lost a seat.

What are the various Parties doing to attract or hold this vital floating vote—while at the same time, of course, maintaining the enthusiasm of true-believers? It is not always easy to reconcile these divergent necessities, but the Socialists are making a shrewd and whole-hearted effort. Their election manifesto has just been published. It is entitled "Let Us Win Through Together," and the appeal is as much to what might be called the lower middle-class as to trade-unionists.

LABOR'S SLOGANS

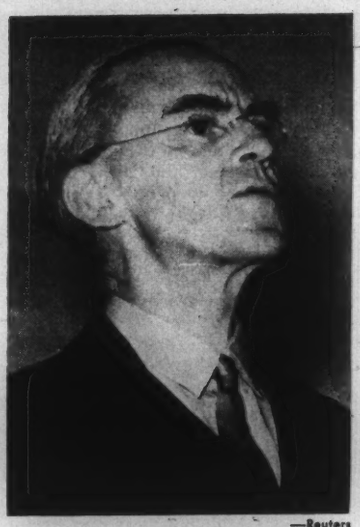
THE MAIN PLANKS of the Socialist platform are "full employment" and "fair shares for all"—these and the benefits of the Social Services.

Labor's slogans may seem to the Canadian reader rather vague and pretentious, but not in this country. For vast sections of British working people, white-collar or otherwise, unemployment has been and still is a haunting dread. They remember what it was like to be on the dole.

The same applies to "fair shares for all." The shares may not be so good or so big as was hoped and promised, but "the same for all." In this land of ancient privilege that also is something that appeals to the man whose share used to be so much less than the other fellow's.

About future nationalization a good deal is said in the manifesto and about the benefits these vast schemes will bring to the nation. But about past nationalization very little. The records are there, and the shrewd politicians who have drawn up this manifesto probably feel the less said about them in detail the better.

Incidentally, it is characteristic that nothing is said in the manifesto about American and Canadian aid. The Marshall Plan might never have been framed, so far as this manifesto is concerned. Whatever has been accomplished is simply a result of Socialist foresight and courage in a singularly harsh and unpropitious time.



—Reuters

"DOOM *of democracy in Britain" seen by Cripps, if Conservatives win.*

CONSERVATIVE ATTACK

MR. CHURCHILL has led the Conservative attack by calling for the recovery of "the freedom, initiative and opportunity of British life." He stands by the social services—even claims the origination of them by the largely Conservative wartime coalition government. A basic standard of shelter, food and employment should be established to cover every man, woman and child in the country, he says, but beyond that people must be free to make the most of their ideas and initiative.

Emphasizing the role which American aid had played in providing full employment since the war, he warned in his grimmest style of the great difficulties which lie ahead when this comes to an end, and the full consequences of devaluation are felt.

Enough can be gathered from the speeches of other Conservative leaders to judge that the point of attack will be just those portions of the Socialist record and policy over which the Socialist manifesto skated most swiftly and cautiously—the heavy cost of the already nationalized industries, the unwieldly administration, the destruction of individual incentive, the dependence on American and Commonwealth aid, the menace of increased bureaucratic control. But no suggestion that the Social Services should be cut. You can't beat the other fellow by walking the political plank. The idea is to make him walk it.

FORECAST: FOGGY

AND NOW as to the great question which has probably been all the time at the back of the reader's mind—which side is going to win?

The average man you discuss the matter with on the street or in shops or buses or pubs, seems to believe that the Socialists will go back, though with a much smaller majority—even the man who is himself a Conservative or Liberal. And it is after all the average man who does most of the voting. He seems as likely to be right as anybody, but that doesn't say he *is* right. It is anybody's guess.—*P. O'D.*

RESULTS OF COLOMO

COMMONWEALTH conferences rarely produce sensational news. The delegates do not come together to make secret agreements, and they cannot announce publicly that they have decided to do this and that, because any tentative agreements that they make have to be sanctioned by the various cabinets at home.

It is important, however, merely that the Commonwealth foreign ministers have met for the first time, attempting to pull a little closer together, after the tendency in recent years to assert an ever greater independence. And it is important that a major Commonwealth meeting has been held for the first time in Asia.

The *Observer's* correspondent found that the most significant result of the conference was the development of the secretariat idea. In addition to the financial committee set up after the Finance Ministers' conference in London last July, a committee is to sit in Canberra to study the far-reaching Australian plan for bolstering the economy of the threatened area of South-East Asia, presumably with American help; and another committee is to meet in London to work on the Japanese peace treaty.

In this is seen the breaking down of the prejudice so strongly expressed, particularly by Mr. Mackenzie King, against the setting up of a Commonwealth Secretariat.

There were also arguments and disagreements. Mr. Pearson, from distant Canada, could not take the same view of the importance of South-East Asia as Mr. Spender, who is next door, in Australia. Mr. Nehru would not yield to the plea of Malcolm MacDonald, British Regional High Commissioner for South-East Asia, for recognition of the new Bao Dai regime in Indo-China: to Nehru, he is a puppet, supported by French bayonets.

But all in all, the Colombo Conference provided an indispensable exchange of views, with some reconciliation of differences, and a drawing together of the Commonwealth in a time of growing peril.

—Capital

IN DELHI *interview External Affairs Minister Pearson doubted if Canada could help South-East Asia at present.*

intermission

"Grits" Are Canadian

by Victor Lauriston

THE YEAR 1950 marks the centenary of the peculiar and indeed unique appellation "Grit" as applied to a political party, and it is therefore time to enter a protest against the practice, now becoming far too prevalent among our younger journalists, of applying that name to the almost extinct Liberal party of the United Kingdom. The Liberals of the United Kingdom would not have the faintest idea what was meant if they heard themselves called "Grits," for the name, which was commonly used in political discussion during the second half of the nineteenth century but has gradually died out, is of purely Canadian origin and application.

The gradual growth of responsible government following the Durham Report and the Union of Upper and Lower Canada resulted, in 1847, in a Reform sweep and the famous Baldwin - Lafontaine Government. The famous Baldwin Act, establishing municipal institutions, was perhaps the most far-reaching of the reform measures of this administration.

By 1850 the Government, increasingly burdened with the problems of administering the affairs of the United Provinces, showed signs of lagging in the fulfilment of other pledges.

In the Reform sweep of 1847, Malcolm Cameron, lumberman, shipbuilder, newspaper publisher and storekeeper, had been elected member for Kent, which then included the still unorganized county of Lambton. Cameron was opposed by another of that ilk, John Hillyard Cameron of Toronto, as strong in his toryism as Malcolm was in his championship of Reform. Malcolm tallied 1,077 votes to 547 for John Hillyard. Later he was called to the new cabinet.

Malcolm Cameron was then at the zenith of his power and influence. Sarnia and Lambton had largely been peopled by Highlanders, brought by him from Lanark or direct from the old land, to whom "the Cameron" filled the role of hereditary chief.

A convinced reformer, Cameron viewed with pronounced disapproval the dilatory policy of the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration, particularly in relation to the Clergy Reserves. When the administration disintegrated, and the leaders resigned, he took office in a new Reform administration headed by Francis Hincks. Hincks, dependent on his support from Lower Canada, proved equally dilatory.

It was at the time of Cameron's split from the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government that the nickname of "Grit" came into existence. George Brown, the editor of the Toronto *Globe*, then a strong reform organ, remained a supporter of Baldwin, and through his paper contemptuously referred to Malcolm Cameron and his "leftist" followers as "Clear Grits."

The name stuck, and ultimately —reduced to "Grits"—became the accepted nickname of the Canada-wide Liberal party after Confederation.

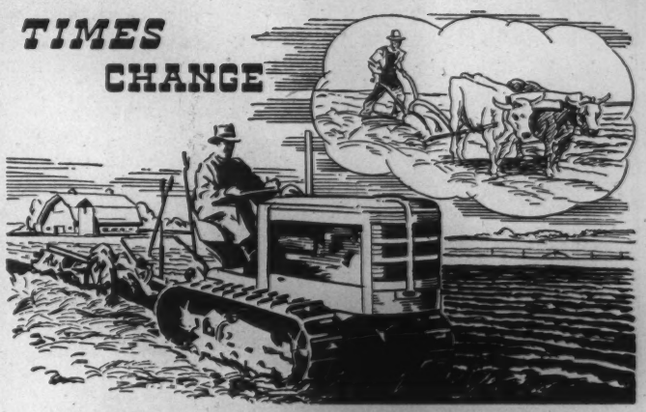
At the time, however, the "Clear Grits" and the administration forces were at daggers drawn. Cameron in the 1851 election decided to contest Huron: whereupon George Brown, a leader of the anti-Grit element, determined to "beard the lion in his den" by offering himself as a candidate for Kent-Lambton.

Cameron brought out Arthur Rankin on the Clear-Grit ticket to oppose Brown; then, finding his candidate did not take any too well, induced another Liberal candidate, Wilkes, to enter the contest. Edwin Larwill of Chatham, a dyed-in-the-wool Tory, became a fourth candidate.

The bitter contest which ensued was chiefly noteworthy from the fact that Alexander Mackenzie, then a prominent contractor at Sarnia, was secretary of the Reform committee in support of George Brown. A hand-bill issued by Cameron, dated November 21, 1851, calling Brown some exceedingly unpleasant names, bears testimony to the bitterness of their factional strife.

Brown succeeded in garnering 836 votes; Rankin and Larwill divided 739, with Wilkes trailing badly. In the new parliament, the rift between the factions was pretty well healed; and so fluid were party lines and allegiances in those days, Brown shortly found himself the leader of the "Clear Grits" whom he had been fighting so vehemently.

The amount of Billingsgate hurled by Grits and Tories at one another in the ferocious political battles of the last century must have been appalling. As late as 1896 the line, "And confound the monstrous folly of the Grits," rang out in one of the Conservative campaign songs; and old-timers of even later days, looking back to the great eighties, used to recall with jubilation how Sir John, just before election, used to "take off his coat and wade into the Grits."



BUT NATURE DOESN'T!

THE NEED FOR PROTECTION
AGAINST CRIPPLING LOSS
FROM
FIRE AND WINDSTORM
ALWAYS EXISTS

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books

TOUR DE FORCE

THE FOUR BRONTES—by Lawrence and E. M. Hanson—*Oxford*—$5.50.

LESS WORTHY scholars than the Hansons might have offended students of the Brontës by the forthright statement of two rather breathtaking intentions. The book, first, "is to provide a full and accurate one-volume life of the Brontës, using all existing material" and, secondly, "to study in detail the effect of the Brontës on each other."

That the squeezing of the facts between the covers of a single book should be a claim to distinction comes dangerously close to a commentary on the need in the modern literary sphere for "digests", the sort of Guides to Appearing Learned which flood the shelves of the present-day bookmarkets. One is tempted to suggest that the same species of pride accrues from building a ship model inside a bottle.

Happily, however, the Hansons come very close to the achievement of these aims. The first is not the difficult one: not much happened in the outward lives of the Brontës and the history of their movements is easily told. It is the second claim which is much harder to appraise.

The authors have sifted and weighed an enormous amount of documentary proof (relegated to the back of the book so that those who cannot resist running dutifully downstairs to read footnotes are spared all but the most significant) but in the delineation of the interaction of such highly complex personalities just how far they are telling the truth no one can say. What went on at Haworth during those endless rainy afternoons is ultimately shrouded to even the most meticulous of scholars.

Nevertheless, the Hansons have given us a fact-packed, albeit secondary, source book for background material. The scholar may feel that Mrs. Gaskell and Birrell and Shorter and even A. C. Swinburne have still a few things to say about the Brontës which should be read in conjunction with the Hansons's *tour de force*. Though they claim that biographers hitherto have tended to tip the balance in favor of one or another of the quartet, they have scarcely returned it to normality: Charlotte emerges as the fulcrum of the family, not because the Hansons have unconsciously done some tipping of the scales themselves but because the fact remains that she *was* the fulcrum. Emily and Anne still remain background figures in which the Hansons fail to breathe life and for the same reasons others have failed to do so.

Finally, the Hansons, sober-writers in a subject which tends to elicit the sense of the dramatic in even the most pedantic of scholars, have lost their objectivity in their treatment of Branwell. One senses that they agree with Charlotte, even though they endeavor to show that her undeniable cruelty to him was a revelation of her own inner failure and not necessarily of his. She wasted no sympathy on him; the Hansons do not do so either. Had they kept out of the family quarrel one would feel that their book was more comfortably upholstered with understanding.—*M.B.*

LAWRENCE HANSON

LESS LOVABLE

THE LAST ATTACHMENT — by Iris Origo — *Clarke, Irwin*—$5.25.

THE MARQUESA Origo, having unearthed a great mass of hitherto-unpublished material relating to Lord Byron, has directed the spotlight of research on the English Milord's intense and unusually persistent love affair with the beautiful Contessa Teresa Guiccioli.

The Contessa herself, it would appear, made what amounts to a cult of Byron for long after the poet's unromantic death at Missolonghi. She saved a hundred and sixty of his letters to her and a few of her own answers, though she was not above using her embroidery-scissors on certain passages. She even wrote a lengthy account of his life in Italy (using the third person), and saved letters from Shelley, Lamartine, Lady Blessington and many others. "The Last Attachment" is also supported by the results of probings into the archives of the Austrian and Italian police.

If Byron emerges more clearly as a man from this new and scholarly study, and the point is a debatable one, he emerges considerably less lovable. A "stickler for public behavior" and a libertine at the same time, he appears to see nothing objectionable in living in a *ménage à trois* with Teresa and her husband, the elderly and miserly Count Guiccioli. While he is writing passionate though not particularly intimate love notes to his *inamorata* who lives downstairs, he is also writing flippant little letters to his friends minimizing Teresa's character and her hold on him. To present fresh evidence of Byron's ferocious egotism and heartlessness is to carry coals to Newcastle.

While Teresa's few remaining letters are snowed under by the wealth of Byron's own epistolary relics of their years-long relationship, the net result of "The Last Attachment" is that far more light is thrown on the Contessa than on the man she idolized even when she read the nasty little letters in which he so rudely disparaged his provincial lady from Ravenna. A reader can be excused for not considering either of the main characters interesting enough to warrant an exhaustive recital of their indiscretions.
—*J.E.P.*

E. M. HANSON

NEW VERDICT

NEW LIGHT ON POPE—by Norman Ault—*British Book Service*—$5.00.

ALEXANDER POPE is little read nowadays. Teachers of English literature have been ruining his reputation for generations of students by pointing out the beauties of his style and the perfection of his heroic couplets. The result is that, after the student has completed the reading and dissection of the assigned poems—the few that are found in nearly every anthology—he is seldom tempted to indulge in further research on his own account.

Mr. Ault has been one of the few students who have persisted in continuing the study of his poet and his work has been rewarding to himself and to anyone who can come to share his enthusiasm. The new light he throws on the subject has been kindled by careful examination of evidence with respect to some eighteenth-century literary brawls, in which Pope has hitherto nearly always been assumed to be in the wrong. Mr. Ault makes out a good case for a reversal of the verdict or at least for a new trial.

The author's research has also brought to light several verses that should, he thinks, be attributed to Pope, although their style, at first glance, does not seem in keeping with the rather formal wit of Pope's more serious work. Some of the poems are ribald and some bawdy. But they reveal a man more full of fun than his classically perfect work suggests. They also throw some light on why Pope was well loved by his loyal friends, although he has been remembered chiefly as an enemy of most of his contemporaries.—*J.L.C.*

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Since the war Canadian opera (i.e. opera produced and performed by Canadians) has been almost exclusively the property of the opera schools in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax and London, Ont. Smaller companies such as the Mastersingers and the Rosselino Opera Company of Toronto have come into being since the war but the most significant contributions have been made by the *Festivals de Montreal* and the Royal Conservatory Company.

—Powley

SINGER *Margaret Kerr (rt.) examines one of sets designed by George and Lydia Englesmith (left).*

Although opera in this country is at present non-self-supporting (with the U.S. we are the only country in the world in which the community has taken no financial interest in opera), the two latter groups have made efforts to put the art on a professional basis. This year will mark the largest of these commercial attempts to launch Canadian opera when the Conservatory Opera Company will present a Festival in the Royal Alexandra Theatre from February 3 to February 11.

The Festival will comprise three performances of "Don Giovanni", three of "La Bohème" and four of "Rigoletto". They will be conducted by Nicholas Goldschmidt and staged by Herman Geiger-Torel.

For the principals in the various productions the Opera Company will draw heavily on its foster-child, the CBC Opera Company. The singing stars participating are Pierre Boutet, Quebec City; Edmund Hockridge, Vancouver; Beth Corrigan and Margaret Kerr, Toronto, and Mary Morrison, Winnipeg. Others are Andrew MacMillan, Montreal; Marguerite Gignac, Windsor; Elizabeth Benson Guy, Bridgewater, NS, and June Kowalchuk, Regina.

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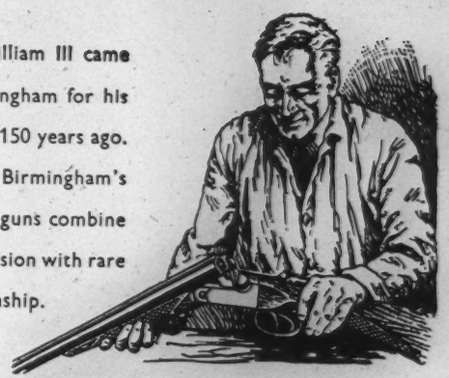

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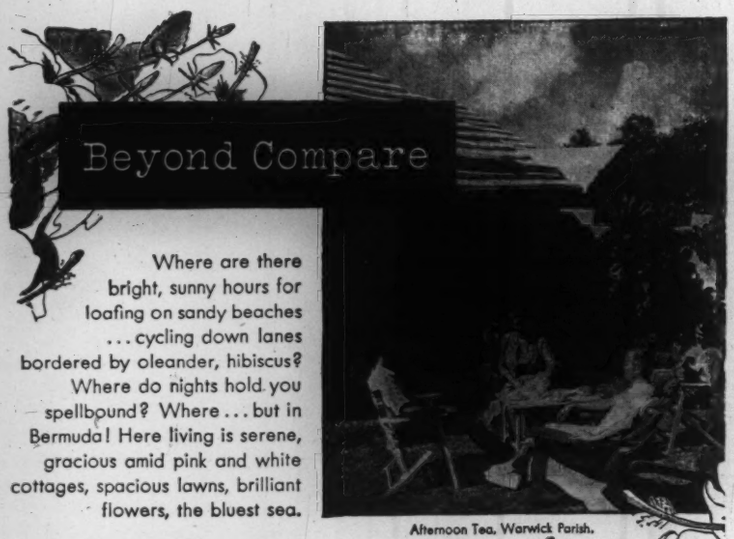

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theatre

ON THE ROAD

LAST YEAR "The Drunkard" proved what many have suspected—that a Canadian touring company can be a success and pay its way. This year producer - manager Brian Doherty is out to double check the record — with "Arsenic and Old Lace."

—Marcus Bleichman
CATHERINE PROCTOR

Mr. Doherty interested Catherine Proctor in the tour; a smart move, indeed, for Miss Proctor played delightfully "naughty" Abbey Brewster on the New York circuit, toured with Karloff, playing Martha.

Canadian Catherine Proctor has been "pulling for Canadian theatre for years." She told SN that once, years ago, she approached Sir William Mulock (among others) for financial backing of a Canadian theatrical venture. She recited her four seasons with David Belasco, her success in New York and on tour with Leo Dietrichstein and her parts in Theatre Guild plays. Sir William listened attentively, said: "I don't think it's anything to brag about." Then with a twinkle added, "A girl like you should stay in your own country and help populate it." Miss Proctor is anxious to do this tour for "it will help pave the way for other companies to go over."

In association with Brian Doherty will be Graham Ferguson of Montreal (as director) and Michael Sadlier. The two latter were co-producers of last year's summer theatre at Peterborough, one bill of which was "Arsenic and Old Lace" with Catherine Proctor. Featured as "Teddy Roosevelt" Brewster in the present company is English Frank Crawshaw: he recently toured Canada in a one-man show. Others in the cast include: Kate Reid, Barbara Hamilton and William Hutt, Hart House Theatre, Toronto; Bill Drew, London Little Theatre; Gerry Sarracini, Ford and Buckingham radio actor.

—Norfolk, London, Ont.
BRIAN DOHERTY

"Arsenic and Old Lace" opened Jan. 4 at the Grand Theatre, London, is booked in to Ontario cities and His Majesty's in Montreal, with a Western tour in the offing.—*M.E.N.*

STREETCAR COMES

MAIN PREOCCUPATION of Tennessee Williams as dramatist is with the decay of the old slave-holding families of the Southern States. It is a subject which is much in mind of the American theatre at the moment, also American fiction. Perhaps the reason is a feeling that present U.S. big-business plutocracy may be destined to go the same way as a result of the egalitarian tendencies of the age.

Mr. Williams's method is to take an extreme case — of mental underdevelopment in "The Glass Menagerie," of progressive insanity in "A Streetcar Named Desire" (the titles are both highly arresting and symbolic, though in the latter the symbolism is little more than a pun)—and to try to give us an exceptionally intimate view of it as if we were actually living in the home where it dwells. This effort extends, in both plays, even to the scenery, which includes in a single set both inside and outside of the home. Much of the success of both plays comes from the skill with which this intimacy is established. The older generation of playgoers, I fancy, feels a slight sense of indecency at this probing of the very inmost and most shame-shrouded recesses of unfortunate minds; but the younger generation is hardened to the sights of the psychological dissecting table.

A few months ago, when visiting in Cleveland, I had an opportunity of seeing the production of "Streetcar" (Toronto's Royal Alex., Jan. 23-28) with Uta Hagen and Anthony Quinn. Since then the piece has been offered in London, where the critics were unanimous on its skill but partly dubious on its subject-matter. That subject-matter is the contrast between two sisters of a decayed Southern family; one saves herself by marrying a very animal young New American; the other maintains appearances socially by the income from clandestine prostitution, and goes insane from terror when she realizes that that method cannot last.

Unlike the "Tobacco Road" type of drama, "Streetcar" cannot be "popularized" by playing down the horror and playing up the comedy; it must be played as a straight study in degeneration and brutality. Miss Hagen is an artist of the most subtle intelligence and great technical powers, very similar in many ways to our own Judith Evelyn, playing the same role on the Pacific coast. The whole performance is a very powerful one. If it does not rise to the level of tragedy, the reason is that the characters are not great enough. —*Lucy Van Gogh*

THE "CALL" BOARD

Feb. 2: Montreal Repertory Theatre in "The Sabine Women".

Feb. 3: New Play Society, Toronto, in "Heartbreak House".

Feb. 6: Ottawa Drama League in "The Winslow Boy".

Feb. 13: Woodstock Little Theatre in "Junior Miss".

Feb. 17: New Play Society in "Riel" by John Coulter.

Feb. 20: N. Vancouver Community Players in "Portrait in Black".

Feb. 23: London Little Theatre in "The Play's the Thing".

Feb. 25: Hart House Theatre, Toronto, in "Othello".

■ Alberta Regional Festival was held in Edmonton, Jan. 26-28. Three full length plays were presented before Adjudicator Wray: Pirandello's "Henry IV" by University Studio Players; "Laura" by Calgary Civic Theatre; "The Rivals" by Workshop 14, Calgary.

U.S. affairs

THE HISS VERDICT

THE verdict of guilty brought in against Alger Hiss has ended one of the strangest and most widely-followed trials of our time. Everything seemed to be in favor of Hiss, the bright young man, of good family and the best of connections, with a most marvellous composure which sought to make the charges against him seem ridiculous—everything but the facts, which the jury accepted, showing that he had sold out his country.

Everything seemed to be against Whittaker Chambers, the erratic young man, expelled from university, his character impugned by the defence psychiatrists, a self-confessed former Communist and perjurer—everything but the evidence that he had suffered a profound change of heart and was trying to serve his country.

The story is so familiar by now, after the hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Affairs and before the grand jury in New York, and the two heavily-reported trials, that one has to sit back for a moment and think of what has happened.

A highly-promising official, who had access to the most secret dispatches of American ambassadors before the war, who was taken by Roosevelt as an adviser to the conference with Stalin at Yalta, was chosen to be Secretary-General of the San Francisco UN Conference, and later made President of the Carnegie Foundation on the recommendation of John Foster Dulles; a man for whose "high character" two justices of the Supreme Court testified at the first trial and whose friendship the present Secretary of State Dean Acheson refused to renounce just a year ago even though warned by a Senate Committee that it might prejudice his confirmation—such a person has been found to have been a Communist under-cover agent. *W. W.*

THE NEW ISOLATIONISM

THERE IS a growing American conviction that the United States should think more about building up her own strength and defences than of continuing to spread her wealth, which is not limitless, about the world in foreign aid.

Unpopular as this view might be with nations depending upon the United States to continue to back up her overseas military and assistance commitments, it is a trend of thought that will be voiced more often as Congress goes into a study of the new budget.

This new form of isolationism is not the ostrich type that followed World War I; it springs from disillusionment with the results of the great and costly efforts which the U.S. has made to secure a stable peace, following World War II.

There is genuine concern that the American economy may be so weakened by the diversion of wealth abroad that the nation will be unable to defend herself at home. There is also a fear that, in spreading her strength so far and so thin, the U.S. may be doing just what the Soviets would like her to do.

To back their argument the new isolationists ask whether the Western European nations have not been so wearied by conflict that they will be unable to use effectively the armaments which the United States is supplying. But unlike the "America Firsters" of pre-World War II days who opposed any form of military preparedness, they advocate the greatest possible military strength at home.

—Crockett in Washington Star

"OUT ON AN ISLAND" — *Isolationist lines are curiously twisted.*

If it is argued that, had not the U.S. put up the 35-odd billions spent in Europe since the war, that continent would have succumbed to Communism, the neo-isolationist is likely to answer: "So what?" "While we are holding Western Europe, what would be our defence if the Russians decided to strike directly at the United States through Alaska or Iceland?"

Worst Years

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

filled to the top with victims were they covered with frozen earth and snow. Many a time, bodies would be dragged into the forests by wolves. I saw many, many of these mass graves, covered with dirt and snow, carefully levelled with the surrounding ground, in the area of Ivdellag.

And this was only a "small" camp. There are, in the USSR, some 50 larger concentration camp sites, in Siberia, on the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk, on the White Sea and the Arctic Ocean. The largest of these are: Siblag, Kraslag, Carlag, Uzhiblag, Vorkutlag, Tobalsklag, Sievurlag, Viatlag, Sievostoklag and the dread Kolyma gold camp. Besides these, there are great building projects in the North and throughout Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the Far East, developed by slave labor, which was also used to build the White Sea and Moscow-Volga canals and the famous Moscow Subway.

According to the "lowest" figures and such facts as I possess, there are never less than 15 million slaves held as a labor pool in the concentration camps. This slave labor system represents the ultimate weapon of the regime in suppressing all discontent, criticism and opposition.

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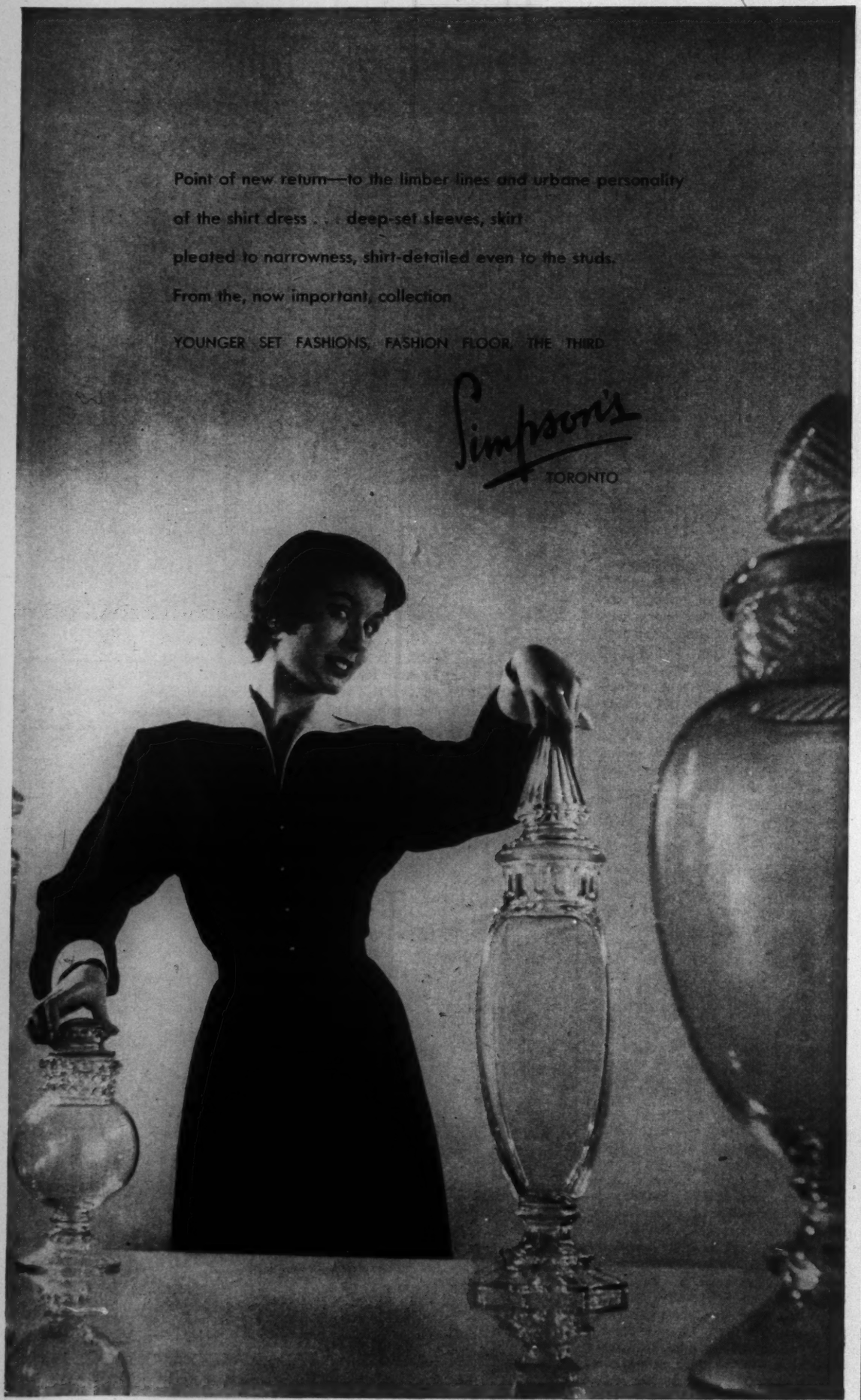
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art

BLACK AND WHITE

SINCE the High Renaissance, drawing has been considered the basis of painting and the graphic arts. For centuries, it has been—and, for the most part, still remains—the foundation of all art instruction.

Any intelligent appreciation of painting presupposes some acquaintance with drawing. For, in drawings are to be seen the artist's style and personality stripped of the pretentious and elegant overtones with which he often decorates his canvases. To the trained eye, drawings can be as frankly revealing as handwriting or doodling. Great painters have not always been great draughtsmen, but history's leading draughtsmen have always been men of remarkable character. For good drawing does not permit of vacillation; it is an art of decision and commands a constant vigilance of hand and eye.

Recently, there has been a greatly increased public interest in drawings,

—Art Directors Annual

DRAWING *matures in Canada: Campaign poster by York Wilson.*

a fact which augurs well for art appreciation. The most recent addition to books on the subject, the "Hyperion Press Drawing Books" series (Macmillan—$3.50) is a good example of the contribution publishers can make towards a better-informed art public.

So far, three volumes in the Hyperion series have appeared. In each volume are reproduced 80 illustrations, chosen from the great museums of the world. The selection, for the most part, has been particularly happy in that the bulk of the drawings are little known except to frequenters of the galleries to which they belong. In the "Spanish Drawings" volume, for instance, are papers from Hamburg, Madrid, Paris, Valencia, Gijon, Florence, London, Naples, Oxford, etc.

In the other two Hyperion Press volumes, "Venetian Drawings" and "Flemish Drawings," the plates are from equally diverse sources. This fact, plus the breadth of styles represented, lends the impression that the editing of this series is being carried out more scrupulously than is frequently the case in such books. Certainly, to any reader interested in the artists of the school represented, the Hyperion Drawing Books are warmly commended.

films

INCOMMUNICABLE

IN HOLLYWOOD most of the large studios maintain dramatic schools right on the lot. Their business is to take in hand the young players under contract and teach them how to act; or, at best, fit them to the ready-made postures demanded by ready-made scripts.

I once talked to the head dramatic coach in one of these schools; and as she described her teaching methods her middle-aged face was transfigured with enthusiasm. In two minutes she had succeeded in conveying, right down to the tips of her fingers, the whole struggle and triumph of her difficult profession. She was of course an actress herself, with any good actress's instant susceptibility to an audience, however limited.

Watching her, one realized that her best and most vivid quality was one that she could never impart to any contracted player, however ambitious and willing to learn. The central gift is simply incommunicable. A screen actress can get along very well without it; in fact many of them do. But a star who had the gift within her natural possession could turn even the heroine of "Whirlpool" or "Dancing in the Dark" into a credible and moving figure.

"WHIRLPOOL" admittedly presents a pretty preposterous set-up. The heroine (Gene Tierney) is the wife of a successful Los Angeles psychoanalyst (Richard Conte), who is too busy to observe what is going on right under his nose. So his wife, like the shoemaker's child who must go without shoes, is soon in a disreputable state of neurosis. A local charlatan (José Ferrer) is able to rescue her from a shoplifting charge, and presently offers to patch her psyche up as good as new. He thereupon hypnotizes her, first out of her insomnia, then straight into a murder charge.

In its way a foolish role is almost as strict a test of a star's talent as a great one, for few roles are so utterly hopeless as to offer no opportunity whatever to a gifted actress capable of rising above her part. Gene Tierney however is not an actress of that order. She has a pretty face, an agreeable voice, an ability to get on and off the set without confusion, and such limited range of gesture as a dramatic school can teach. She has no luminous quality whatever and has gotten along very well by presenting in its place a photogenic surface composed, unalterable and completely opaque.

The point would hardly be worth making, since it applies to ninety-nine stars out of a hundred if it weren't that in "Whirlpool" Gene Tierney has to spend a large part of her time in the company of José Ferrer, an actor whose skill and subtlety constantly threaten with exposure every other member of the cast. It was bad luck for both Gene Tierney and Richard Conte that they happened to fall within the Ferrer orbit, and it is almost disconcerting to see how routine and perfunctory his sheer command of style makes the performances of his unfortunate co-stars.

Melodramas involving hypnotism usually tend to be rather silly; and José Ferrer's role here is doubly silly, since it involves his hypnotizing not only other people but himself as well. But while the star is far too intelligent to have much respect for the part, he is far too good an actor to do an ill-considered job and so fail in respect for his profession. It is wonderfully interesting to watch how he can contrive out of such material so genuine a portrait of a sick and vicious personality. His performance here may not be among his best characterizations but you may be sure that it is, under the circumstances, the very best characterization possible.

BETSY DRAKE is no luckier than Gene Tierney, since in "Dancing in the Dark" she is cast in the company of William Powell.

William Powell may not be a great actor but at his best he is a remarkably smooth one and as agreeable to watch as a good tennis player; the sort of tennis player who is less interested in championships than in displaying the best possible form on the courts.

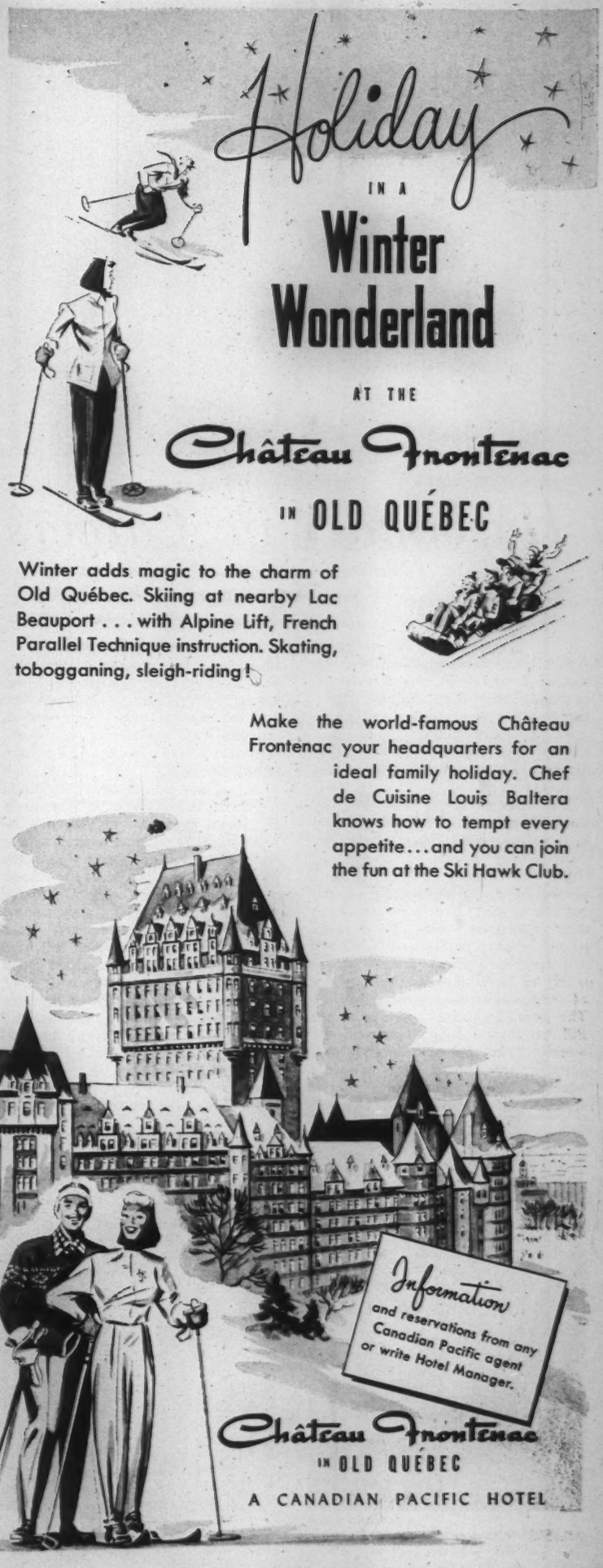
Poor Betsy Drake has by contrast no acting form whatever. She is just a nice intelligent girl, beautiful rather than otherwise, who is in there conscientiously trying and getting nowhere at all in the presence of the Powell virtuosity. To make things worse, she is cast here as a girl who, having made a dismal flop of her first screen test, returns to Hollywood after a course in dramatic school, to dazzle the film colony with a display of singing, dancing and acting.

The bounce and confidence that are often a Hollywood substitute for talent might have helped her here, but Betsy Drake hasn't even these assets. She continues to look, even in the moment of her triumph, like an anxious graduate of one of those dramatic academies which advertise "How do you *know* you can't act?"

—Mary Lowrey Ross

—Towne Cinema

"The Devil *in the Flesh*". *Micheline Presle, Gerard Philipe.* (*SN, Jan. 10*)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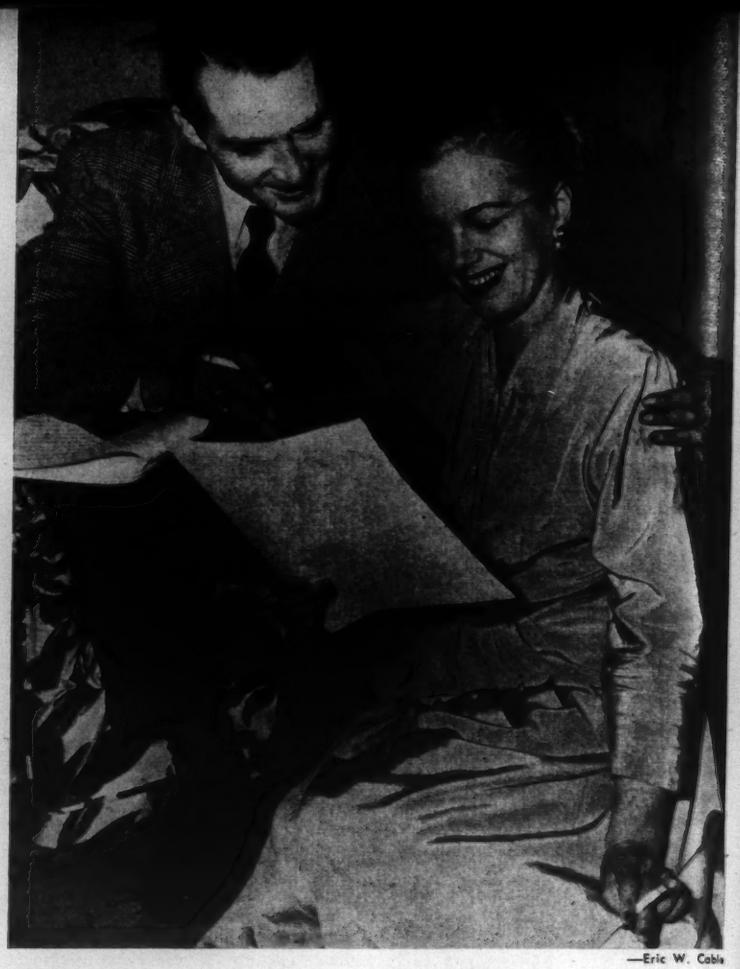
SATURDAY NIGHT

world of women

Husband-Wife Careers

by Margaret Ness



—Eric W. Cable

VANCOUVER: *for the Cunninghams radio is livelihood; play acting, their fun.*

A RECURRING theme in Hollywood movies is the battle royal between husbands and wives in the same career. Often they are lawyers (Katharine Hepburn-Spencer Tracy are latest), opposing each other in a dramatic courtroom scene. Inevitably it is high comedy.

But what of actual life? What of the husbands and wives who are both in the same profession or work? Are these career women any different from the average career woman whose job is in another field from her husband's? Are they closer to their husbands than stay-at-home wives? Is there professional jealousy?

A completely fused career-marriage is that of Doris and Bill Cunningham of Vancouver. Acting is their job. The bread-and-butter part is radio; Bill has played John Carson in the weekly "The Carson Family" program for seven years; Doris is on the weekly "Magic Adventures"; both appear on "Vancouver Theatre" broadcasts. For recreation they play with local dramatic groups. They love acting. No professional jealousy here — even though both starred in different plays contending for the BC regional award in the Dominion Drama Festival.

Acting was an accidental livelihood for them. Bill acted in University of BC plays, graduated in law; the depression set in (no connection): there was radio, waiting. Doris also acted at UBC, taught in business school, married Bill and came back into the dramatic fold. Actually they are so busy they seldom see each other except week-ends and when Bill happens to direct a play in which Doris is playing. "I like working with Bill," says Doris. "I may fight with him like fury at home—but not in the theatre."

The Cunninghams aren't unusual in radio and theatre circles. In Toronto there is the team of Margot and Bob Christie who do radio work and act twice a month with the professional New Play Society: there is Dorothy Jane Goulding with her radio kindergarten program and husband radio-actor Bill Needles. Originally Vancouverites, Bernard Braden—his radio story-readings are coast-to-coast features—and radio-actress-wife Barbara Kelly were on the stage in London, England, this last year.

—Rosettis Studios

MUSIC: *Clayton Hares of Calgary.*

SPORTS: *McGowans of Montreal.*

A BUSINESS TEAM lives in Saint John (NB). Owner and President of a large brush-and-broom factory is Lewis Wesley Simms; the Personnel Director is his wife. Mrs. Simms was a stay-at-home wife until 1942. But the war was on; the two Simms children were grown up and Mrs. Simms wanted vital war work. Her husband had always talked over business problems with her. She was trained in nursing. It added up to Mrs. Simms supervising the factory cafeteria. Initial success led to more personnel work; she was elected to Board of Directors. "Down deep, of course, I knew Mrs. Simms was possessed of outstanding ability in a number of ways," says her proud husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Simms have known each other from childhood; mostly see eye to eye. Do they talk "shop" at home? "If a couple are not to wear one another out, and not lose some of the things a home should conserve apart from business, they should leave business behind at closing time," says Mr. Simms. Certainly, leave the worries, he adds, or discussions that "may have to go through the crucible of debate to arrive at a right conclusion."

Another unusual business team is that of Louis and Claire Robert of Quebec City. Madame Robert designs and sells hats to exclusive shops; M. Robert is business and promotion manager. In Toronto Jack Creed designs style fur coats and Mrs. Creed is fashion buyer—for their exclusive specialty-and-furs shop. In Toronto, too, two ex-newspaper reporters are running their own public relations business. They are Ross and Kay Parry. In the field of fashion publicity Petty and Gus Garber of Montreal are a top team.

A PARTNERSHIP that has lasted 23 years is the story behind a dentist team in Prince Albert. "Dr. Mabel" and husband L. J. Connell met while studying dentistry at University of Toronto, graduated and went their own ways. "Dr. Mabel" set up a children's practice in Calgary: Dr. Connell, a general one in Prince Albert. A year later they married. The business partnership had to wait another year, however. "Secretly," chuckles Mabel Connell, "I think we both doubted the other could run an office." When they did pool their work, they discovered that "each could teach the other a few tricks learned in the time we operated separate offices."

Both have found that working together has brought them even closer as husband and wife. There are no jealousies, no rivalries. For one thing, "Dr. Mabel" looks after children and mothers; Dr. Connell takes the menfolk. But as Mabel Connell says: "Team work is part and parcel of married life. This same spirit is carried into the mutual work of husband and wife." The Connells have two children, aged 19 and 20.

Daily consultations are held between the partners in the office. They do discuss their work "to a limited extent" at home but prefer to avoid

shop talk. About their only unshared interest is hockey. Dr. L. J. is the fan.

The medical profession seems to have numerous husband-and-wife careerists. Winnipeg alone has over ten such couples, including Drs. Ausa and Jack MacDonell, Drs. Anaid and M. K. Kiernan, Drs. Evelyn and Bruce Loadman, Drs. Mary and J. S. McKenty, Drs. Nancy and John Genmill. In Prince Albert, Drs. C. H. Andrews are eye, ear, nose and throat specialists.

GAZING at the stars may sound just romantic to most people but it's the life work of the Hoggs of Richmond Hill, Ont. Dr. Frank Hogg and wife Helen are astronomers. Dr. Frank is head of the astronomy department, University of Toronto, and Director of the David Dunlop Observatory, Richmond Hill. Dr. Helen is on the Observatory staff and lectures at the University, too. She is one of the few Canadian women professional astronomers and just recently received, from the American Astronomical Society, an award given only every three years to a woman astronomer anywhere in the world for outstanding contributions to the science. And her husband is bursting with pride. Actually the Hoggs work in different branches of astronomy, so each can appreciate the other's knowledge without any competitive feeling.

When the Hoggs were at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, BC, there was a ruling that husband-and-wife teams were not allowed on the payroll. Dr. Helen worked along with her husband anyway. For nothing. Their whole life is wrapped up in astronomy and Dr. Helen says they even talk astronomy in their off hours.

Canadian Dr. Frank met his American-born wife when they were doing post-graduate work at Harvard. They have three children.

IN CALGARY the concert team of Dorothy Swetman and Clayton Hare prove that even in music circles—and musicians are usually regarded as temperamental—a mated career can be more than just a successful marriage, it can be an inspiration, too. The Hares do not always agree about musical interpretation. Pianist Swetman makes no secret of fact she cannot subordinate her musical judgment to her husband's. Interpretation differences are argued out in rehearsals. Says her violinist husband: "We think it makes for better interpretation in the long run, because two independent minds have been directed to the problem and it isn't a question of one or the other imposing his or her will."

—Toronto Telegram

SCIENCE: *Hoggs of Richmond Hill.*

Dorothy Swetman and Clayton Hare met in 1939 when both came to teach at Mount Allison University's Conservatory of Music. Miss Swetman had been teaching piano and playing concerts in Tokyo, Japan: Mr. Hare had been studying at London's Royal Academy and playing with Boyd Neel String Orchestra.

Two years after their marriage they went to Calgary, to teach at Mount Royal College. Last Fall the defunct Calgary Symphony was revived, with Clayton Hare as Conductor. Right along the Hares have done concert and radio work together, made occasional tours.

In musical circles the Adaskin family and their wives are famous teams. In Vancouver Frances Marr and Harry (at UBC) are conducting series of concert-lectures. She is pianist; he is violinist. In Toronto are Frances James (CBC opera and concerts) and violinist Murray.

THAT a mutual interest in the same work can mean more than personalities in a happy marriage is proved by the sports writing McGowans whose two desks on *The Montreal Daily Star* are side by side but whose temperaments are diametrically opposite. Myrtle Cook McGowan is too much in a hurry and says too much, according to Myrtle herself: husband Lloyd (Mickey) is methodical, easy going, with little to say.

Sports brought them together. Myrtle went over to a meet in England in 1925 with a women's track team. Mickey interviewed the girls as they passed through Montreal. Occasionally he saw her in Toronto (she was at business school and in law office) when he came up for hockey games. Even their marriage had to bow to the dictates of sport. They were married on a Saturday. Sunday Mickey had an assignment and Myrtle had to cover a tennis tournament. (She had become the *Star's* women's sport editor in 1929 after making an indoor track record.) They never did manage a honeymoon. On their twentieth wedding anniversary Mickey was away covering baseball play-offs.

Myrtle Cook was on the women's relay team at the 1928 Olympics; attended the 1932 Olympics as official chaperone, and had press seat No. 13 at the 1948 Olympics. She held nine Dominion championships over three years of racing (1928-30) and three of the records are still on the books, unbroken; she held three world championships. Last Fall son Skippy (Donald Lloyd) heard over the radio that Mother had been named to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada's new Hall of Fame. He shared the family pride with Papa Mickey and 18-year-old Kenneth.

Quiet, modest Mickey isn't jealous. Besides he can trot out the fact that he was Captain of the Ont. junior baseball champions in 1920 and that a sports story of his was selected as the only Canadian sports writer in-

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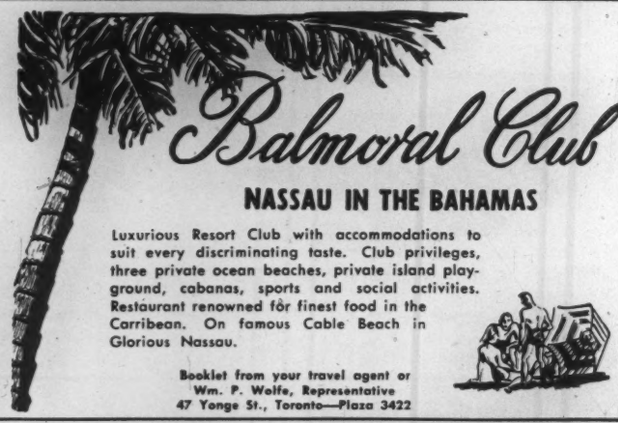

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clusion in the "Best Stories" of 1944 (published in New York).

Other newspaper couples include Managing Editor Eric Knowles of *Saskatoon Star-Phoenix* and his wife who runs the book page. On *The Calgary Herald* are political correspondent Andrew Snaddon and wife Jocelyn Sara who writes "The Passing Parade": on *The Leader-Post* of Regina are Mr. and Mrs. G. Fraser. June and Trent Frayne write articles. Trent is sports writer, *The Telegram*, Toronto, and has just had a story published in *Saturday Evening Post*. A number of ex-reporters are now free lance-writing couples, including: in Toronto, Lyn and Bob Harrington; in Vancouver, Margaret Ecker and Bob Francis (she is twice winner of Canadian Women's Press Club writing award). Down in Ottawa, Capital Press (writing and photographic service) is run by two team-couples—Marge and Phil Shackleton, Elizabeth and Art Roberts.

Other husband-and-wife teams are: lawyers—Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. McLaughlin of Grand Falls (NB), Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Ryan of Saint John, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Kimmel of Winnipeg, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Carter of Saskatoon: three teaching couples at United College, Winnipeg —Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Tomlinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Longman: commercial and fine arts artists Willa and Wendell Brewster of Moncton: Boris Volkoff and ballerina wife Janet Baldwin with their ballet school in Toronto: Judy and Budge Crawley of Ottawa who make films and do photographic work (SN Nov. 15): Kjeld and Ericka Deichmann, nationally known art potters at Moss Glen, NB.

It's a very satisfying, sharing life.

Distaff:

Politics for Them

QUITE a few women seem to be getting themselves into the political limelight. There was **Mrs. Dorothy Hague** (SN Jan. 24) elected Deputy Reeve of Swansea, Ont., and who now, given her choice of committee chairmanships by her gallant male colleagues, becomes the first woman in the municipality to fill the finance post.

Then along comes Vancouver's School Board and unanimously elects **Mrs. H. H. Steen** (fourth year as Board member) as Madame Chairman. And Lindsay, Ont., Deputy Reeve **Ada Greaves** was introduced to the Council of Victoria County, its first woman member.

And away up at Stewart on the Alaskan border a great-grandmother was named Chairman of the village commission. **Mrs. Sadie Young** is just a mere 73 years of age, was voted in to the commission three years ago.

■ At recent graduation at Canada's only chiropractic college, in Toronto, one woman, **M. Mae Daniells** of Kitchener, Ont. received a diploma.

■ Appointed to the Mothers' Allowance Commission of Ontario is **Mrs. Wilfred S. Haney** of Sarnia, Ont. Mother of three, she has been field worker for the Dept. of Public Welfare; was the first woman to run for city alderman. She won, too, in 1945.

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Food:

Good Morning!

OLD REFRAIN about eating a good breakfast every day still retains top rating. Research has been done on breakfast habits of students in a U.S. university to determine whether breakfast, or no breakfast, made any difference in late morning hours in work output, reaction time and tremor (involuntary muscle trembling which follows exertion).

Results were all in favor of a good breakfast with work output greater, faster reactions and decreased tremor. Lack of breakfast resulted in poor work, output, slower reaction and increased tremor.

Monotony needn't keynote breakfast menus. There are roughly twenty kinds of breakfast cereals available, both cooked and ready to eat. You pays your money and takes your choice! Of course people are more opinionated and conservative about what they eat for breakfast (especially the male of the species) than for any other meal. You may persuade them to eat truffled-stuffed turkey for dinner but you can't switch an inveterate poached egger to eat his eggs scrambled for breakfast.

Breakfast cereals usually form the main dish of a basic breakfast pattern which also includes fruit, milk, toast and butter. This will provide ¼ to 1/3 of the day's food requirements which is the approved proportion. Combined with milk these breakfast cereals provide a little over one-third of high quality proteins required. It's essential to add eggs, bacon, ham or a kipper or so occasionally to balance the week's menus. You don't have to work these things out in fine detail. But it doesn't hurt to take stock just to see what's what and revise your tactics if necessary.

■ Packaged dessert mixes are valuable time-savers as well as good food. A little dressing-up will turn them into fancy fare for company. For instance Chocolate *Crème* goes like this: Add 1-1½ tbsp. instant coffee to a chocolate dessert mix and make up according to directions on package. Cool and add 1 tsp. almond flavoring and ½ cup heavy cream, whipped. Serve icy cold in your best dessert glasses with almond macaroons as a munching partner.

■ Apropos of dessert mixes, perhaps you have had the experience of having it become thin rather than thick. This is the result of overcooking—hydrolyzation of starch and other chemical phenomena. Perhaps a prolonged session with the telephone or a fit of absent mindedness contributed to this happening. Anyway 1½ tsp. plain gelatin (½ pkg.) soaked in 2 tbsp. cold water and dissolved in the hot pudding will help square up the situation. You can also make a very delightful sponge or *soufflé* dessert by adding this cooled pudding to 2 well beaten egg whites.

Brain-Teaser:

Some Good Pickings

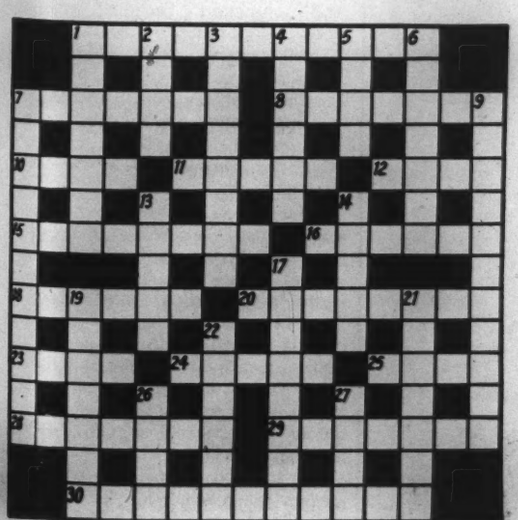
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. A fault to find, with the bird. (4, 2, 5)
7. Father's back with the fruit, it seems. (7)
8. Arouse with a push around outside. (5, 2)
10. Void of poetry. (4)
11. 23 "as I was going to". (5)
12. Slip over. (4)
15. Choose Mr. Colman? (8)
16. Last tribune, to whom lasting tribute was paid by Wagner and Lytton. (6)
18. Natural? It's super! (6)
20. A round of golf with Burl, in the swamp, perhaps. (8)
23. Folk singer in clue 20. (4)
24. Silas Marner before Eppie came. (5)
25. Pay a housekeeper to hide the nurse! (4)
28. A cause of a stabbing pain? (7)
29. Made light of a witty saying about a beastly King. (7)
30. Fruit for a Finn? (11)

DOWN

1. Fancy! The Chinaman keeps his food under his hat! (7)
2. Like an egg? It's of no value! (4)
3. Try a hill, with a will. (8)
4. Sop up the split liquor. (6)
5. A hut of state. (4)
6. White House? Certainly not! Turn left! (7)
7. A fault to find, with the chops. (1, 4, 2, 4)
9. The last word in farewell drinks? (7, 4)
13. Double it to rise in the world. (5)
14. Takes measures to breathe under water. (5)
17. Mercutio said "she comes athwart men's noses as they lie asleep". (5, 3)
19. Care for fruitsh? (7)
21. The King should certainly get one on his recordings. (7)
22. He took a girl around after six. (6)
26. Presumably white metal will, in the Zuider Zee. (4)
27. Dark room? (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

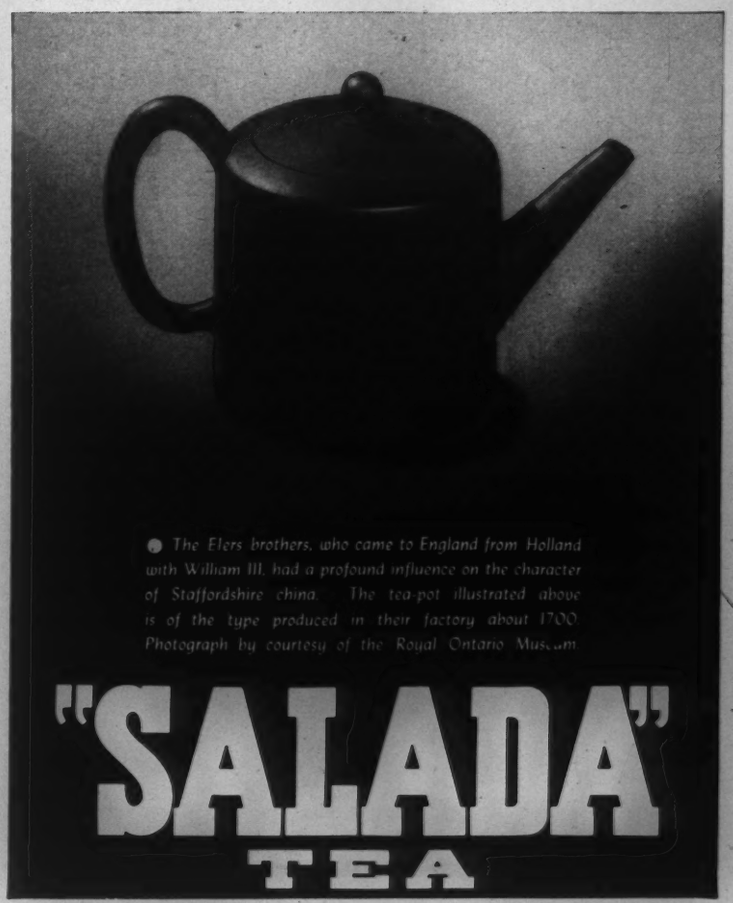
ACROSS

1. Bachelor of Arts
9 and 13 down. One foot in the grave
10. Refrain
11. Duty call
12. Bureau
14. Odor
15. Using
16. Puma
18. So so
19. Lethe
20. Etui
23. Nibble
25. Age limit
27. Nuclear
28. Aviator
29. In between times

DOWN

1. Blood poisoning
2. Creations
3. Eroica
4. Outclassed
5. Ours
6. Afflux
7. Trace
8. Pneumatic tires
13. See 9
17. Ultimatum
21. Fleece
22. Plaint
24. Bacon
26. Crow

(91)



The Elers brothers, who came to England from Holland with William III, had a profound influence on the character of Staffordshire china. The tea-pot illustrated above is of the type produced in their factory about 1700. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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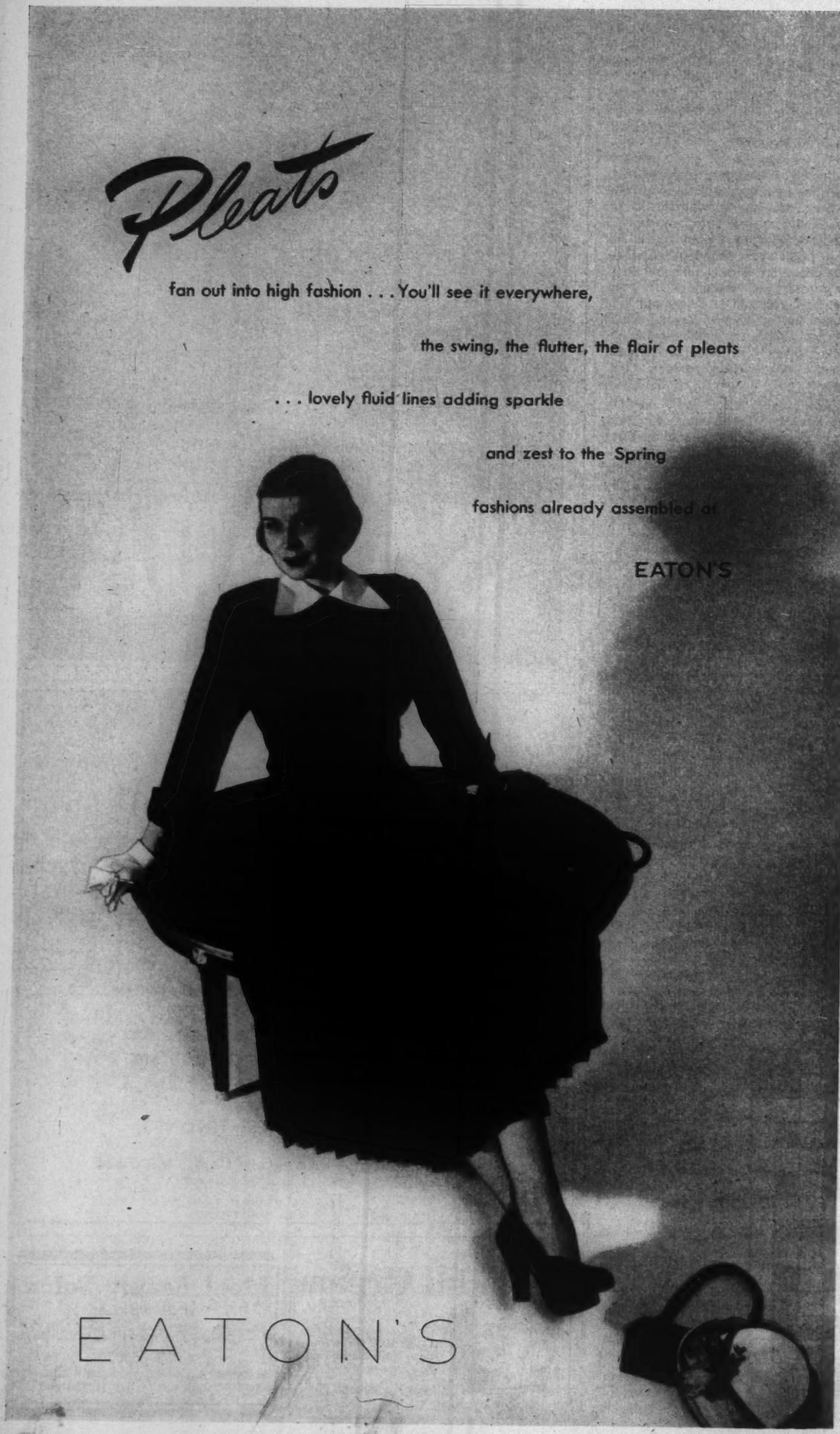
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Woman of the Week:

Fiction and Facts

by Lillian D. Millar

PHYLLIS Evans Atwood's career parallels any of Horatio Alger's from-office-boy-to-president stories.

In the 1920's Phyllis—then a young children's librarian in the Boys' and Girls' House of Toronto library—used to browse in Tyrrell's Bookstore on Yonge Street. She had ideas as to how the children's section could be developed and she burned to put these into practice. Would she, or would she not go to see Mr. Tyrrell? she pondered.

Finally she decided she would drive past the store. If there was parking space in front she would go in. If not she would forget the whole idea. She found an empty spot right in front of the shop door, went in and today is sole owner of the business.

It was back in 1894 when William Tyrrell opened a book store in Toronto. He built his business on solid foundations. The best in books, personal interest in each customer, and no skimping in service was his motto. When he retired 50 years later, his was one of the largest and most respected bookstores in Canada.

—Milne

PHYLLIS ATWOOD

Mr. Tyrrell wanted to make certain that the business he had built up would continue after he could no longer direct it himself. Five years before his death he turned its management over to his two senior employees. Walter H. Stephens had been his business manager for 30 years. Phyllis Atwood had been in charge of the selling end of the business.

Three years later he arranged for them to buy the business and Mr. Stephens and Miss Atwood became co-owners of Wm. Tyrrell Limited. A year ago Mr. Stephens died suddenly. Miss Atwood became the sole owner of the business and President of the firm.

Sale of books is the backbone of the business; that is books of fiction and non-fiction. Technical or text-books are not handled. Following Mr. Tyrrell's established policy, Miss Atwood never tries to mould the reading habits of her customers and she will supply any book which is ordered. But she will display or advertise only what she considers to be the finest type of book.

Every book on the shelves is carefully chosen. Sometimes the calibre of a new book is apparent from advance notices or because of its author's reputation, but usually a book is read and approved before sale is pushed. In itself this is a big job and each of the eleven full-time members of the selling staff spends much of her spare time reading. New books are reviewed and discussed at regular book chats.

In addition to the sale of books, orders for membership in the Literary Guild are taken and there is a

large lending library. "We always try to encourage Canadian books," Miss Atwood remarked. "Whenever possible we give them special window displays and advertising."

In addition to the book department, Miss Atwood heads what are virtually several other separate businesses. One of most profitable is a huge turnover of greeting cards for every day and every season and for every personal relationship.

Social stationery is another busy department. Head of this department must be somewhat of an authority on social etiquette. She advises customers as to the proper wording for invitations to all kinds of functions, for announcements, etc.

In a small separate shop adjoining the main store is a flourishing office supply business. Prints of the old masters and of contemporary artists, picture framing, is another department and in the basement is a fully equipped workshop for picture framing. Magazines are not sold over the counter but a large business is carried on in magazine subscriptions.

Phyllis Atwood was born in Montreal and was educated in Bishop Bethune School. She is a member of Holy Trinity Anglican Church. For three generations on both sides of the family her ancestors are Canadian. Miss Atwood comes by her love of books naturally. Her great-grandmother was the well-known author, Catherine Parr Traill, who wrote a number of books on early Canadian life.

Board of Trade

In her new position Miss Atwood has found no discrimination because she is a woman, with one exception.

Mr. Tyrrell had been a member of the Board of Trade for fifty years and upon his retirement Mr. Stephens represented Tyrrell's. When he died Miss Atwood asked that membership be transferred to her name. Word came back: "Only males can be members. Please name one of your employees."

As the only male in the establishment is the shipping clerk, it was decided that Miss Atwood's father, retired, would represent Tyrrell's on the Board of Trade. He had never had any connection with the business but then he is a man.

The old-fashioned ideal of offering the finest of products and best of service has been cherished.

"Of course, no matter how careful we try to be, mistakes sometimes occur," says Miss Atwood. "Last Christmas a lady bought a beautifully illustrated book on the Nativity to be mailed to her little granddaughter. Soon after the New Year she came in, much disturbed, to report that her granddaughter had received a book on plumbing repairs. How this mistake could have occurred was the puzzle.

"Then early in July a fiery letter came from a man in the James Bay district. 'What made you think a child's book on the Nativity would help me to install plumbing in my house?' he wanted to know. The mystery was solved. The labels of the two books had been switched in the shipping room."

the lighter side

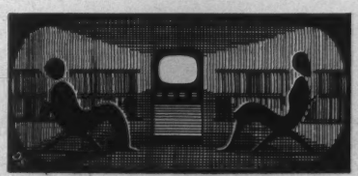
Operation Saucer

by Mary Lowrey Ross

(*Being the Report of Operator Bx-x₁, Operation Flying Saucer, Interplanetary Expedition, Anthropological Division.*)

IN ACCORDANCE with the instructions laid down by the Interplanetary Traffic Regulations Department, we did not attempt a landing on the planet Earth, but made the usual reconnaissance flight at a height of 30,000 feet. There was no indication on this occasion that our flight was observed.

Thanks to the splendid work of the deciphering branch of our Department, we are now able to translate freely the messages sent out by radio on the planet Earth. From these we have learned that our operations are now generally recognized as the Flying Saucer phenomenon, and that various explanations have been put forward to account for our visits, including the theory that they are interplanetary in origin.



This belief we learn created so much excitement that the Air Force of one of the larger states (The United States of America) undertook an investigation, and has since declared that all the recorded cases of so-called Flying Saucers have been satisfactorily accounted for. The case of the unfortunate Captain Mantell who crashed over Fort Knox while pursuing one of our rockets was officially explained. Captain Mantell, it was said, had mistaken his route and was pursuing the planet Venus. The matter has since ceased to attract attention.

IT IS IMPORTANT to recognize that at their present state of development the inhabitants of the Earth planet are equally ready to believe, or disbelieve anything, their skepticism being equalled only by their credulity.

In pursuance of instructions we have been combing the radio spectrum of Earth in an effort to estimate the planet's present stage of civilization. We regret to say that it is not of a nature to encourage fraternization. It is true that some of Earth's more advanced scientists have acquired sufficient rudimentary knowledge to release atomic energy. At the present stage, however, they have no idea of what to do with it except to use it for blowing each other to pieces. In addition they are constantly threatening each other with strikes, embargos, withdrawals of trade, and germ warfare.

In spite of this constant belligerence, the inhabitants of Earth planet appear to be a somewhat debilitated race. There is no evidence that they have conquered the common cold. They suffer from headaches, dizziness, acid stomach, red unsightly hands, dandruff, excessive perspiration, and birdcage mouth. Specifics are constantly being urged upon them to correct these afflictions but it seems apparent, either that the sufferers do not take advantage of these remedies or that the remedies themselves are of little value.

YOUR investigator has checked with other investigators in the present survey, and they agree that during the daytime the inhabitants of the Earth planet entertain themselves with the doings of fictitious characters, usually feminine, who are constantly being threatened by divorce, blindness, hospitalization, abduction, etc. Apparently it is only in fictional horror that these people can hope to escape the horror of their own lives.

IN SEARCHING Earth's radio spectrum we find incessant references to an impending depression. Soviet politicians use it to threaten the West and Western politicians use it to frighten each other. Incidentally the Soviet speakers always refer to their state as the Peoples' Democracy, and the Western speakers to theirs as the Democratic States.

Our air survey has therefore convinced us that at the present time it would be extremely hazardous to attempt to make any friendly contact with the inhabitants of Earth. Even a landing would be inadvisable since our appearance—the fact we have been able to evolve, among other things, extra mandibles and retractable eyeballs—would be certain to arouse suspicion and hostility in a race which appears to be equally volatile and ferocious. We are not in favor either of conquering the planet and using it, as some have suggested, as a penal colony, since we would hesitate to condemn even the most incorrigible of our classes to the life of this planet.

It would be better to leave it completely alone for another 1000 years, by which time it will have either civilized or destroyed itself.

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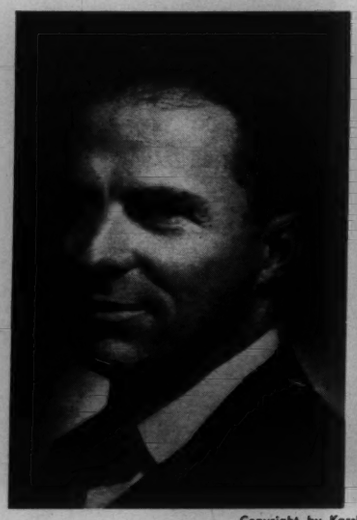
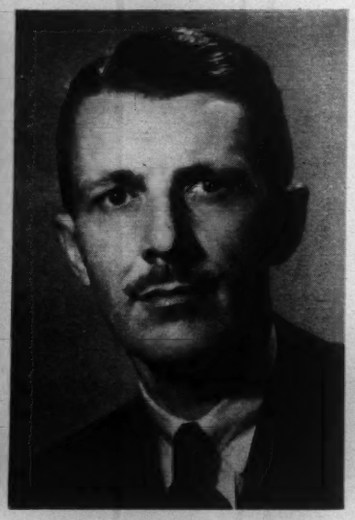




—Copyright by Karsh

R. F. CHISHOLM, O.B.E. D. A. McINTOSH

Election of Robert F. Chisholm, O.B.E., and Donald A. McIntosh to the Board of Directors of Confederation Life Association is announced today. Mr. Chisholm is Vice-President and General Sales Manager, Gordon Mackay & Co. Ltd., a director of other companies, and was a key member of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Mr. McIntosh is a member of the legal firm of Fraser, Beatty, Tucker, McIntosh & Stewart, and a director of Toronto General Trusts Corporation and several other companies.

people

Canadians At Home

■ **General H. D. G. Crerar's** recent statement that "Japan and Germany must be integrated with the western democracies to the maximum" to prevent the spread of Communism has earned him the title of "warmonger" on the Moscow radio. "Following in the footsteps of his American colleagues, the retired Canadian warrior calls for aggressive war against-peace-loving nations," the broadcast continued.

—Globe and Mail

GEN. CRERAR

■ Prisons that are only custodial are not adequate, admits Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries **Joseph McCulley.** Courses in education, craftsmanship and athletics are under way in Canada's prisons and "it is hoped that this special training will contribute largely to rehabilitation," he said.

■ According to Travel Bureau Director **D. Leo Dolan,** the Federal Government plans to spend $1,000,000 this year to entice U.S. tourists into Canada, "the biggest campaign for any tourist agency on this continent." He warned, however, that competition was getting tougher.

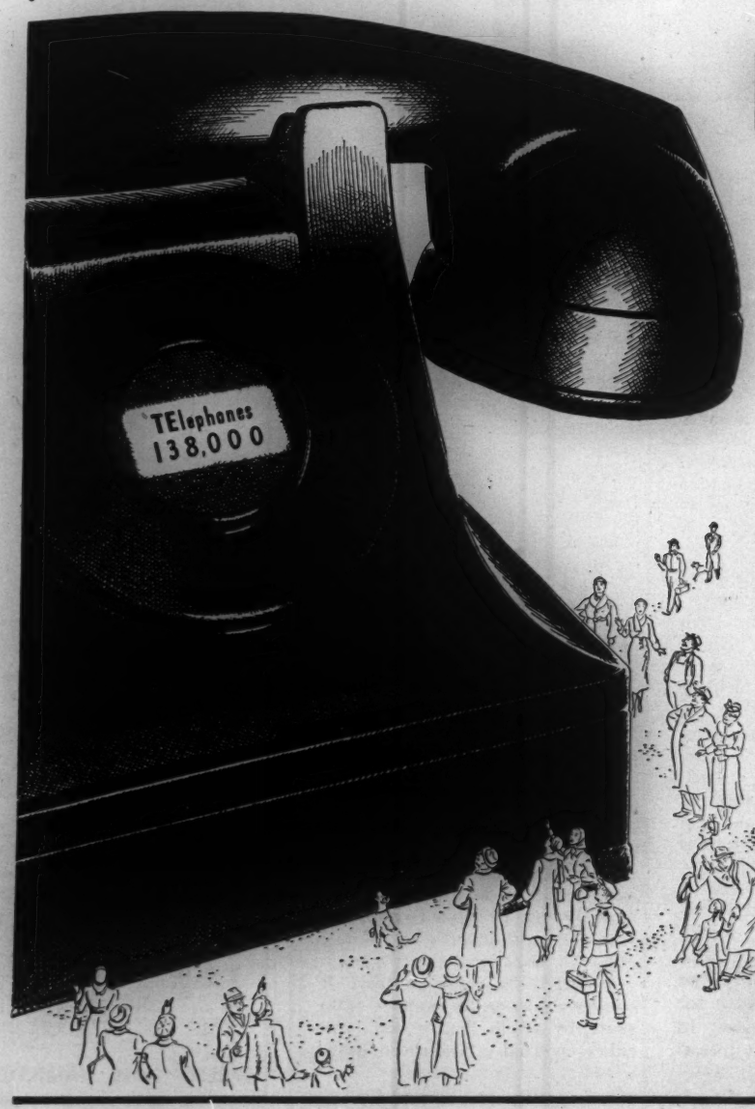
■ Calling himself a "new Canadian," **Premier Smallwood** of Newfoundland said in Toronto he was worried about the "virtual absence of conscious unity" shown by Canadians: "If we are going to continue allowing our differences to divide us, then we might as well shut up shop."

New Jobs Department

■ Ex-Combines Commissioner **F. A. McGregor** (retired Dec. 31), is now assisting Rt. Hon. **W. L. Mackenzie King** in preparing his memoirs. He was one-time secretary to Mr. King.

■ **King Gordon,** 49, formerly of Winnipeg, the CBC's broadcaster of UN sessions at Lake Success, NY, has resigned to join the UN Human Rights Division.

■ **Leslie Chance,** head of the Consular Division of the Department of External Affairs, has been elected Chairman of the UN Committee on Statelessness which is to study the problems of stateless persons.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

Shipping Subsidy To Cover Security Need For A Year

Ottawa Unwilling Permanently To Maintain High-Cost Fleet at Taxpayers' Expense

by **Michael Barkway**

"JUST about enough to provide a decent funeral for the Canadian merchant marine": that is how one Montreal shipowner described the Government's offer of $3,000,000 for shipping subsidies in 1950.

Canadians have been slow to realize the implications of the shipping policy announced by Mr. St. Laurent at the end of the last session of Parliament. The $3,000,000 is not offered as a continuing subsidy. It will not cover a quarter of the Canadian fleet. It will last only one year. It will not even make up the difference between Canadian and British operating costs.

But it is not meant to. It is meant to keep 40 dry-cargo ships under Canadian flag for one year until agreement for an allied shipping pool removes the security need for them.

So the cynical remark of the shipowner was not too far from a statement of fact.

Three Year Drop

There are now 176 Canadian-owned dry-cargo deep-sea ships. (Tankers and lake vessels don't come into this.) Fifty-eight of them are on charter to the British Ministry of Transport and are due to be returned this year. Twenty-five of them are now laid up. All are war-built ships bought from the Government after the war. When they were bought, with the condition that they would not be transferred to another flag, world shipping was short; cargoes were plentiful. In 1946 they carried 38 per cent of Canada's imports and 25 per cent of exports. In 1947 they carried 28 per cent of our imports and 18 per cent of our exports. In 1948, not only was competition stronger but owners found these two difficult facts:

The soft-currency countries (which are most of the trans-ocean world) were finding it difficult to spare dollars for shipping or anything else.

The U.S. was safeguarding its merchant ships through the ECA program. One of the worst clauses that Congress put in the act was one that required 50 per cent of the ECA cargoes to be carried in American ships.

So Canadian ships were left out in the cold. And it was getting colder. Charted rates were dropping, and so were the cargoes paid for in dollars. (Canadian ships must have 85 per cent dollar-cargoes to keep going.) In 1948 they carried 19 per cent of our imports, 17 per cent of our exports. By the end of the year owners were near the margin. In 1949 things got worse, and devaluation was the final blow.

Owners started to lay up ships and the Government started thinking furiously.

Second Highest

The first fact facing it was that the cost of operating Canadian ships is the second highest in the world. If there were no exchange controls, no dollar problem, no subsidized merchant fleet in the U.S., a Canadian ship would still be more expensive to operate than any other in the world except an American one.

For that, some of the blame must go to the merchant seamen. The communist-dominated seamen's union put wage-rates to absurd heights, enforced hiring through union halls, and provided crews which too often were not only inefficient but obstructive. Shipping men will tell you that in any foreign port the Canadian seamen were getting to be known as the worst-behaved of any nationality — which is saying a good deal!

The U.S. Government aims to make up to American owners the difference between their costs and that of foreign ships. Should we do the same thing? How much, as a taxpayer, would you want to contribute to take our imports and exports out of other people's ships and put them into ships flying the Canadian ensign?

To keep 176 Canadian ships operating competitively in the world market, the Prime Minister said, would cost $25,000,000 a year — probably increasing with the years. He said it was not worth it. The merchant fleet was not enough of an economic asset to Canada. Subsidies, when the world already had too many ships of certain types, would be a waste of the taxpayers' money.

But the fundamental, decisive argument lay back of this. Our primary problem is to "close the dollar gap": to help the other Commonwealth countries and the countries of western Europe to earn enough dollars so that they can buy our goods.

The United Kingdom has always earned dollars by providing shipping services. How could Canada sign solemn declarations at Washington about helping the U.K. to earn dollars, and then use the taxpayers' money to subsidize an uneconomic fleet which would take dollars away from them?

Admittedly the U.S. does it. But the U.S. has lots of contradictions between the policy of the Administration and the policies forced on it by Congress. We have no such dichotomy; and with our system of government no excuse for it.

On economic grounds, then, the Government decided there was little to be said for a subsidized merchant marine and a lot to be said against it. But there was one other factor to be considered: security.

Worst Bottleneck

Shipping was the worst of all bottlenecks in the last war. The only way ships could be spread round to meet minimum needs was through an allied shipping pool in Washington and London. Arrangements for a similar pool in another war are a logical and essential part of the defence arrangements. Preliminary and informal talks have already been held among the important shipping powers, including the U.S., the U.K. and Canada. Formal meetings should follow. Certainly Ottawa hopes plans will be completed this year. The 176 Canadian-owned ships would be Canada's contribution, entitling her to her proper share of control of the pool.

But there would then be no excuse on security grounds for operating Canadian ships uneconomically under the Canadian flag. It is only until the pool can be arranged that the Government, for security reasons, will subsidize 40 ships on Canadian registry. For that purpose only, it offers the $3,000,000 subsidy which the shipowner called "funeral expenses".

The subsidy works out at $75,000 per ship, or just over $200 per ship per day. The cost of running a Canadian ship is about $300 per day more than the cost of running a British ship. The shipowners say the subsidy is not enough. But the Government says they must carry part of the burden too. The Government does its share, the authorities say, with $200 a day; the shipowners must do theirs by reducing costs. Besides it would cost them $35,000-$40,000 a year to keep their ships laid up.

What about the rest of the ships—65 now in Canadian hands and 58 due to be returned this year? Obviously if they can't operate economically it is unfair to make the owners keep them on Canadian registry. So, Mr. St. Laurent told the House of

—CPR

FINISHED: *Longshoremen are getting about half as much work this year as in 1948, says union officer.*

—CP

SQUEEZED *out: At $3,000,000, a "decent funeral" for Canada's merchant fleet.*

NEW APPOINTMENTS AT B. F. STURTEVANT COMPANY OF CANADA

MR. O. MOFFAT

MR. K. J. DEWHIRST

Mr. O. Moffat and Mr. K. J. Dewhirst have been appointed Manager of Sales and Manager of the Toronto district, respectively, of the B. F. Sturtevant Company of Canada. The announcement was made by Mr. K. W. Fraser, Canadian Westinghouse Manager of Sales. The B. F. Sturtevant Company is a subsidiary of Westinghouse.

Commons, they would be allowed to transfer them to other flags.

Behind that statement ran a long course of discussions with the United Kingdom. On security grounds the Canadian Government wants to keep the ships in friendly hands. The United Kingdom Government doesn't want them operating under other flags in competition with U.K. ships; but neither does it want a net drain of dollars through having to pay large profits to the Canadian owners. It has therefore been very chary of accepting the whole lot of ships Canadian owners might want to transfer, and the most difficult arguments have been about the 58 ships due to be returned to Canadian registry this year. Negotiations are still going on, and an agreement is expected before long.

In the meantime the Canadian Maritime Commission is examining the replies of shipowners to an enquiry about what they want to do with their ships. Discussions will have to take place with them, and their wishes will somehow have to be brought in line with the new Government policy. If too many of them want the subsidy it will be too thin to go round. If too many of them want to transfer their ships, the remaining Canadian-flag ships may be too few for the Government's security needs.

Some applications have been made for transfer to foreign, rather than U.K. registry. These are unlikely to be granted, unless the negotiations with the U.K. break down, which nobody expects.

U.K. Crews

To transfer a ship to U.K. registry means managing it from the United Kingdom, using a U.K. crew, paying U.K. wage rates and the U.K. scale of costs. There is no guarantee of profits; but there is a better chance of them than there would be operating at the high level of Canadian costs.

An essential part of the Canadian argument to the U.K. Government is that payment of profits to the Canadian owners would not mean a large drain of dollars. Some of the ships which may be transferred are in the dollar trades and will earn more dollars than their profits, if any. These should offset any profits earned by other ships in the sterling trades which have to be changed into dollars for the Canadian owners. And even if a ship does not make a profit at all under U.K. flag, the owner might still be better off than if he had to pay to keep it laid up in a Canadian port.

The new policy must mean a loss of employment for Canadian seamen. That is admitted and regretted — though not regretted as much as it would have been if the seamen had had a better postwar record. To help out, the Government is giving a second chance to bona fide seamen to take advantage of its plan for vocational training in other trades.

After the first world war the Government sank more than $80,000,000 in an unsuccessful attempt to build up a Canadian merchant fleet, which was finally abandoned in 1936. It refuses to undertake the same experiment again. Neither economic reasons nor security requirements, Ottawa holds, justify maintaining a high-cost merchant fleet at the taxpayers' expense.

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CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 14

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of Fifteen cents (.15c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the company, payable April 1st, 1950 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 28th, 1950.

CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 8

Notice is also given that a quarterly dividend of Ten cents (.10c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Class "B" shares of the Company, payable April 1st, 1950 to shareholders of record February 28th, 1950.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

LONDON, ONTARIO. January 18th, 1950.
L. R. GRAY, Secretary.

Dividend No. 250

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Wednesday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1950.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager

Montreal, Que.
January 10, 1950.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Vulcan's Apprentice

Boyhood Dream of Steel Business Is Fulfilled by President of Atlas, Largest of its Kind in Empire.

by Gordon McCaffrey

THE CABLE from Buenos Aires said the same as the messages from Cairo and Paris, Hong Kong and Havana. "Regret exchange difficulties force us to curtail buying in the dollar area. Please cancel standing orders."

From his salesmen and agents in 58 countries, President Roy Davis of Atlas Steels received the tales of woe patiently and stoically. In his thirty-five years in the steel business he had faced many crises that caused some of his colleagues to throw up their hands in despair. To Davis a crisis was different: it was a challenge to succeed in the impossible and to do the new job economically. At 65 he looks back on competition, depression, shortages, growth and expansion and confirms a youthful boast: "This is a romantic business."

Davis can remember the decision he made as a cadet at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md., in 1909.

—Who's Who

ROY DAVIS

He was on leave of absence from a West Virginia coal company, where he had been a mechanical engineer for two years. Inspecting steel mills, he found inspiration in the wonders of heavy industry; he was thrilled by everything he saw there.

At the end of his course he went to a naval ordnance firm in New York, and two years later became general manager of Firth Sterling Steel in McKeesport, Pa. He became a manager of Crucible Steel in Pittsburg in 1923. These companies gave him invaluable experience in producing high-grade specialty and tool steels.

In 1928 he came to Canada to look over the property of Atlas Steels, an American firm that had tried to make specialty steels in Canada and had foundered on the rocks of bankruptcy. Davis persuaded 12 Pittsburg friends to purchase the property and invest in new equipment. This courageous promotion introduced the first successful tool steel business to Canada.

When Davis took over the plant, there wasn't a crane or a melting furnace. There were only 45 men on the pay-roll. From these humble beginnings, the organization grew steadily, relying on its reputation for high quality as the best advertising. A few cranes were installed and a one-ton electric furnace operating on night off-peak power produced the first heat of steel in 1931.

At the outbreak of the war, Davis was head of a modest organization that had established a reputation for dependable products of high quality. He was approached by a United Kingdom purchasing commission placing orders for gun barrels, armor piercing bullets and shells. Atlas was so prompt in filling the first order that the Canadian Government assisted in expanding the plant to make it the biggest of its kind in the British Empire. Its wartime production was several hundred times the original estimate.

New Stainless Mill

When the last Atlas-made gun had fired in 1945, Davis lost no time in sending out specially-trained technicians and salesmen to the four corners of the globe. Purchasing agents who knew Atlas trade names from war experience needed no high-pressuring. Canada had progressed from an importer to a major exporter of tool and specialty alloy steels, competing with the best from the United States, Britain or Sweden, in less than 20 years.

The loss of this big market, which became apparent last April, was a serious blow to Atlas, as it was to other Canadian manufacturers. If it had not been for the vision of its directors, it would have been disastrous. Anticipating difficulties, Davis and his board were ready with greater plans than ever.

Two years ago he brought Ed Geary, an American salesman who used to call on Atlas, from Rustless Steel in Baltimore. He was given the biggest promotion job in Atlas's history: to make the domestic market conscious of the beauty and adaptability of stainless steel. Atlas has made stainless in billets, bars, shapes and forgings; now for the first time in Canada, stainless will be made in sheet, its most versatile form.

Davis is as excited about the new mill as he was 35 years ago on his first inspection of steel mills at naval school. He believes the domestic market will more than make up for the losses in exports. Stainless from Atlas will save American dollars and will open new fabricating plants in Canada. If the American demand for stainless is used as a yardstick, Canadian demand should increase 15 times.

business angle

A Look at the Bright Side

TODAY, only a few weeks after the big industrialists and the economists were telling us that 1950 was going to be another year of high prosperity, a good many people seem to be convinced that depression conditions are close ahead. Since, if enough people held this view, depression would indeed come almost automatically, it might be well worth while to glance at the facts. Fortunately, these do not seem to warrant this pessimism.

It's true, of course, that right now we are rather seriously embarrassed by Britain's cuts in buying, which are threatening to leave us with some depressing surpluses, but our overall position is by no means as black as it might be. On the bright side are the facts that we now consume much more of our own production than we once did, that our exports to the United States have increased most encouragingly (we actually had a favorable balance of $8,600,000 on our trade with that country in November), and that it is not difficult to put a good many more dollars in Britain's hands by switching to her a lot of the industrial equipment buying we now do in the United States.

Certainly our economy is in an infinitely stronger position than it was in October 1929, when there occurred the stock market crash that launched the Great Depression. Then there had been a tremendous speculative boom; business and consumer credit was greatly over-extended; a break had to come. Today there's nothing like that: business expansion is based on solid national growth and active consumer demand, and on the development of very valuable new natural resources — oil, iron ore, titanium, uranium, hydro-electric power.

Would Have Moved Up

If we had not had these contractions in purchasing by Britain and the sterling area countries, we should have moved up this year to a new high level of prosperity, well above our best previous level. As things are, we are moving downward, but the downward pressure is offset in at least some degree by the strong expansionist influences referred to above.

Then too, Britain's reductions in buying are, as a whole, smaller than is commonly supposed. A British official memorandum to the Organization for European Economic Cooperation shows that her dollar spending, mostly in Canada and the United States, was $1,544,600,000 in 1948-49. In anticipation of progressive cutbacks in Marshall aid and elimination of such aid in 1952, Britain is now working to reduce these dollar expenses to $1,389,100,000 for the current year of 1949-50. Her aim is to trim her dollar costs to $1,179,700,000 for 1950-51, and to $1,039,600,000 for 1951-52. It is evident that, even with these substantial reductions, Britain will still be a large purchaser of dollar goods.

And a good part (it isn't possible to say how much) of what we lose in sales to Britain we appear likely to make up in sales to the United States. We had encouraging sales increases in several lines of goods in the United States last year, and prospects seem bright for these in 1950. Lumber is one of these commodities. Last week Gordon Rochester, Canada's timber controller, estimated Canada's 1949 lumber production at 5,250,000,000 board feet, down about 4 per cent from the 1948 figure. More than half, 54.5 per cent, of the total output was absorbed by Canadian construction and manufacturing and other industries. Of the balance, the United States took 31 per cent, the United Kingdom 9 per cent, and all other countries 5.5 per cent.

Trend to U.S.

Estimates by volume show that while Canada's 1949 shipments to the U.K. decreased, shipments to the U.S. rose. The U.S. market took 68 per cent of the total volume, compared with 65 per cent in 1948; the U.K. 20 per cent, compared with 23, and other countries remained at 12. Rochester said that the prosperity of the Canadian lumber industry was closely linked with its ability to market a substantial portion of its production in the U.K. and the U.S., with increasing dependence on the latter market.

One of the most encouraging aspects of the overseas trade prospect is the evidence that feelings have really changed in U.S. and Canadian governmental circles towards permitting a freer flow of imports from the sterling area. They have changed not because of softness of heart but because it is now clear that Britain and her associate nations can only buy from North America if North America puts dollars into their hands with which to buy, and that if this is not to be done with gifts and loans, it can only be done by our buying their goods.

by

P. M. Richards

Government
and
Corporation
Securities

Enquiries Invited

•

A. E. Ames & Co.
Limited

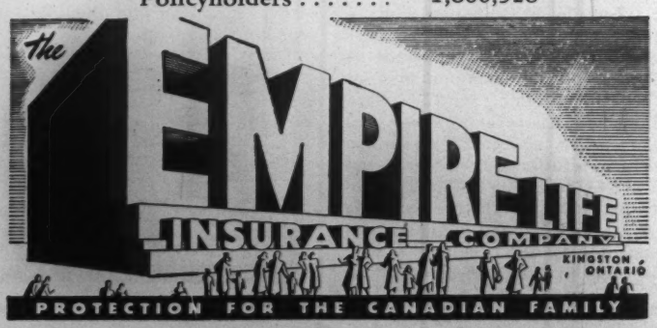
Business Established 1889

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER VICTORIA
NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

1949
ANOTHER
Great year
FOR
THE EMPIRE LIFE

Financial Strength and Security to Policyholders is reflected in the Company's operations as shown by this summary from the Annual Report.

Insurance in Force ...	$89,211,956
Total Income	3,004,655
New Insurance Paid For and Revived	12,780,433
Total Assets.....	17,903,394
Policy Reserves	15,100,833
Payments to Living Policyholders and Beneficiaries	1,097,191
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders	1,866,928



Canadian business

THE ECONOMY

CURRENTLY Canadians seem to be adopting a more cautious attitude in buying. Weekly figures on department store sales, most up-to-date reflector of the public's varying state of feeling about the business outlook, have recently been registering declines right across Canada from the figures of the preceding year, with Alberta and the other western provinces now having joined the others in showing below-the-line changes. While at this stage this may be no more than a psychological reaction to press reports of contractions of export sales to the dollar-short countries, it seems likely to be substantiated by actual declines in total consumer buying power if farm income shrinks materially.

Unemployment is rising slowly, but this trend is offset by actual or prospective demand for labor for new developments in practically every section of the country. Canada's sales to the United States continue to hold at a high level and, with business confidence rising in that country, appear likely to constitute a most useful counterweight to losses overseas.

Oil:

GRAVY TRAIN

WITH $50,000,000 salted away in the bank, and annual revenue exceeding $70,000,000, the Alberta Government is in a position to do some financial reorganizing. Reports are current that the Province intends to refund about two-thirds of the Provincial debt next June, calling in the existing 3½ per cent bonds and replacing them with new securities bearing interest at 3 per cent or less. According to reports, about $79,000,000 of bonds will be recalled under the refunding plan.

■ In BC they think they are on the verge of an oil boom perhaps as great as Alberta's. Oil hasn't been found yet, but everybody has high hopes. Experts insist it's there. They say the oil bearing area of this continent stretches from Texas northwesterly through Alberta, and must continue northwest through BC.

Phillips Petroleum of the U.S. has struck Dunvegan sandstone at 1,250 feet in BC's Peace River country. This type of sandstone produced Alberta oil.

Royalite Oil Company has struck sandstone at 489 feet in the Queen Charlotte Islands. Oil in those islands would be an oilman's dream; the islands, off Prince Rupert, are right on the main shipping lanes.

Some people grumble that BC oil regulations are so tough they discourage oil companies from exploring. This makes Lands Minister E. T. Kenny fighting mad. He puts it this way—the oil companies aren't going to get everything—the people have some rights.

Says Kenney: "The Government wants oil companies to find oil—but we're not going to give away half the province to find it. Our own people have some right in these resources—we're going to see they're protected."

This means the Government is going to make sure it collects 12½ per cent royalties on all oil produced. The millions will go to the province's rapidly expanding social services, and to education.

■ New Brunswickers, too, are hoping that their soil may yield real pay dirt. Source of optimism is the new technique with which the National Research Council is experimenting for recovering oil from bituminous sands. It is described as "flash distillation in a fluidized bed of dry sand", and is now being tried in Alberta.

Dr. H. J. Rowley, chairman of the New Brunswick Resources Development Board and a member of the Council, thought the same method might be applied to New Brunswick's oil shale. So he sent two tons of it to Ottawa, and the outcome of the tests is being awaited.

If flash distillation can extract the oil economically, then New Brunswick may have struck it rich. For in Albert and Westmorland counties there are huge deposits of oil shale—one body alone has been shown by drilling to contain up to 300,000,000 tons, the oil content ranging from 10 to 20 gallons a ton.

Several serious commercial attempts have been made in the past to get the oil, but all the processes proved too expensive. In the mid-war years the Federal Fuel Controller intently studied New Brunswick's shale deposits, but decided—for the same reason—not to exploit them unless the oil scarcity became critical.

Coal:

STORM SIGNAL

WHEN THE CNR announced that a one-third reduction in its nation-wide service was necessary because the Railways' reserves of coal were inadequate, all eyes and ears were turned to the CPR. The latter said its reserves were adequate.

To the suggestion that large scale diesel conversion was in the wind and that the taking of coalburners out of service was the first step, the CNR said its diesel operations have no bear-

MATHEMATICAL STATISTICIANS

Statisticians are required in the Toronto office of a large manufacturing company. First-class (post-graduate or equivalent) knowledge of *advanced mathematical statistics* is essential. Knowledge of economics, life contingencies, accounting and uses of punched cards is highly desirable. Vacancies are supervisory and non-supervisory. For the former, entailing complete responsibility for major projects, supervisory experience will be required. Work is extremely varied, dealing with any aspect of company's activities. Conditions of employment are excellent. Our employees have been informed of this notice. Write Box SN 236, Saturday Night, Toronto.

ing on the situation. Both railways agreed that diesel operations are not yet extensive.

Source of the trouble was the "no contract, no work" strike in the United States soft coal fields. Last week up to 70,000 miners were idle in eight states. Production had dropped 50 per cent.

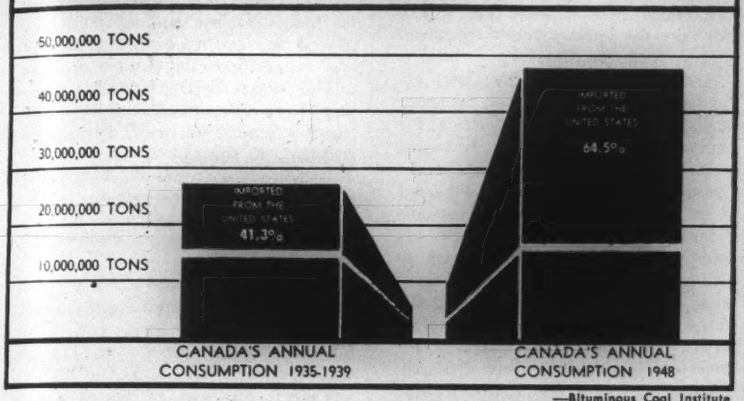
The strike is serious to Canada, especially to the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence industrial area, because of the dependence on U.S. coal to fire furnaces and boilers. Consumption of bituminous coal has increased from 27 million tons a year for the period 1935-39 to 48 million tons in 1948; the proportion imported from the U.S. has increased (*see chart*).

Officials of the U.S. coal industry, which recently prompted Canadian dealers to organize a press information service in Toronto, are worried about the present strike more than previous ones. They are aware of adverse public opinion; people are blaming both the operators and the union for the crisis. They know the industry cannot weather a long shutdown and they feel that erratic production is killing off the present labor supply and discouraging new entries.

While the operators have initially resisted each new demand of the mine workers, they predict the latest demands may break the camel's back. If price boosts are necessary to take care of wage increases or social security benefits, coal may be priced out of a competitive position with other fuels.

In Saskatchewan curtailment of CNR service was met with a mixture of feeling. Resources Minister J. H. Brockelbank protested, but the provincial bus service accepted the news like manna. Buses are now carrying mail from Regina to Saskatoon and from Saskatoon to Prince Albert. Other contracts are being negotiated.

CANADIAN CONSUMPTION OF U. S. COAL



—Bituminous Coal Institute

U.K. business

Trade:

NO LONGER SO

IT CAN no longer be said that the British deficit on dollar account is balanced by a surplus on non-dollar account. In terms of the balance, the growth of imports last year virtually nullified the effects of a vigorous export drive.

The British now have not only the problem of re-directing their exports to dollar yielding markets, but also that of expanding the *total* of exports or of reducing still further the total of imports.

There is, however, something to be said on the credit side (so to speak) of the 1949 deficit. To some extent it was due to the change from surplus to deficit in the trade with various European countries. And this change was due to the partial freeing of intra-European trade in accordance with the hard-won concessions negotiated by the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. But it is hardly encouraging to see it demonstrated that, in conditions of freer trading, Britain immediately runs into a deficit.

The visible deficit in trade with the OEEC countries was at an annual rate of more than £100 million at the end of the third quarter, 1949. It was due to a substantial rise in imports of inessentials.

It is now necessary to attend to this deficit, as well as the dollar deficit. And in this case, action has to be one-sided: imports cannot be cut, as imports from the dollar countries have been cut, without violating the OEEC agreements. Nor are further serious dollar economies intended.

It seems that exporters' attention is to be focussed now first on the dollar area, secondly on continental Europe. It is more difficult than ever to see how the broad objective of expanded Commonwealth trade is to be attained, otherwise than through Canada, the Commonwealth's dollar country.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On January 18th 1950, a quarterly dividend of Sixty cents per share in Canadian currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company payable March 4th, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 3rd, 1950.

Montreal January 18th, 1950

J. A. DULLEA Secretary

Interesting Developments in Saskatchewan

One of the most important recent developments in the Province of Saskatchewan which may have favourable long term effects upon the financial position of the Province has been the acquisition of large potential oil areas by many prominent Canadian and American oil companies for geophysical exploration.

For each of the seven years to March 31st, 1949 the Province has had a surplus of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure. Revenues in the current year are higher than in the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1949 when the surplus was $1,014,000, and a further surplus is anticipated for the year ending March 31st, 1950 We offer as principals the new issue of

Province of Saskatchewan
3½% Sinking Fund Debentures
To be dated February 1st, 1950
To mature February 1st, 1968
Denominations: $500 and $1,000
Price: 99.75 and interest to yield about 3.52%

A prospectus including details of this issue and financia statistics of the Province will be forwarded gladly upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

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Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

WATT and WATT

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 20

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly Dividend for the quarter ending March 15, 1950 of One dollar and twelve and one half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable March 15, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 15, 1950.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, January 14, 1950

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "A" Shares
Without Nominal or Par Value
Dividend No. 17

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar ($1.00) per share on the outstanding paid-up Class "A" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable March 15, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 15, 1950.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, January 14, 1950

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Class "B" Shares
Without Nominal or Par Value
Dividend No. 17

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar ($1.00) per share on the outstanding paid-up Class "B" Shares Without Nominal or Par Value of the Company has been declared payable March 15, 1950, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on February 15, 1950.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, January 14, 1950

THE OLDEST
INSURANCE OFFICE
IN THE WORLD

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE MARINE SPECIALTY

TORONTO
MONTREAL WINNIPEG EDMONTON VANCOUVER

EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

U.S. business

Television:

SIX MILLION SETS

AFTER only three years of production, television has become a billion-dollar-a-year industry. The automobile industry, operating in a much higher price bracket, required more than ten years to achieve a similar status. No wonder that television trade executives are boasting that no new enterprise of the past has moved ahead so far in so short a time.

Six million television sets, according to conservative estimates, will be in use by the end of 1950 (the more optimistic say seven million). Last year 2,500,000 sets were sold—500,000 more than had been predicted. So great was the public demand that some of the major producers were two to eight weeks late in deliveries at the year-end. In New York City alone, the number of television sets in use rose to 1,000,000.

The industry's plant capacity will be increased by nearly 50 per cent this year in order to achieve the new television production records now expected. The only limiting factor on production, as in 1949, will be the ability of manufacturers of component parts to keep pace with demand. Price reductions have widened the market for receivers with about 42 per cent of all sets purchased today secured on the instalment plan.

Trade:

TOWARDS A BALANCE

FOREIGN traders are looking for a substantial drop in U.S. exports this year coupled with a fairly good gain in imports. The net result should be that 1950 U.S. foreign trade will be in better balance than in any post-war year.

Exports are likely to drop a billion dollars from 1949, when they totalled in the neighborhood of $12,000,000,000, and imports may shoot up to $7,000,000,000, an increase of $4,000,000,000.

■ A significant increase in overseas travel by Americans is expected to be one of the outstanding foreign trade developments of 1950. Canada and other countries are stressing American travel as never before, and the U.S. Government is doing everything possible to help the movement along, especially in Marshall Aid countries.

■ A step long advocated by the aluminum industry became a reality late in 1949 when the Government added aluminum to the list of strategic materials to be stockpiled.

Bauxite, the principal ore from which aluminum is produced, has been on the stockpile list for some time. Production of the white metal in the States totalled 1,200,000,000 pounds last year, off 47,000,000 pounds from the preceding year.

CLOSED DOORS

CURRENCY regulations and trade controls by customers of U.S. will curtail American sales abroad. A check on the world's 85 trading nations reveals that 77 of these countries now license all imports or restrict foreign exchange allocations or both. In the last eight months 42 new bilateral barter treaties were added to an already long list of such restrictive practices.

It would appear that for every step forward in freeing world trade in 1949, two steps backward were taken. The Union of South Africa and the Philippines, two prime markets of the U.S., are the latest severely to curtail imports from the States.

Even when the Annecy tariff reduction negotiations were in progress, India stopped granting permits for imports that cost dollars, Eire put quotas on woollen piece goods, Colombia and Ceylon made it harder to get import licenses, the Indonesians slapped on surtaxes, the Peruvians made penicillin a government monopoly, and the Austrians, Swiss, Argentines, Hungarians, Yugoslavs and the Finns signed two-way barter agreements. The only free markets for American goods today are Panama, Venezuela, and a few minor trading nations.

then and now

Marriages

Dennis Vaughan, formerly of Toronto and now known as Britain's "Frank Sinatra," to the Countess Hélène de Collonelle deGrandprey of Paris and Rome; in London.

Fulford Hardy, 37, to Frances Marian Watson, 16, both of Brockville, Ont. The surprise, "story-book" marriage took place in Toronto last week; the bride was a maid in the home of the groom's father, Senator A. C. Hardy, who is reported to approve the marriage.

Appointments

Walter Edward Harris, 46, Parliamentary Assistant to Mr. St. Laurent and MP for Grey-Bruce, is now Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, one of three new departments to replace Mines and Resources and Reconstruction and Supply. The Hon. **J. J. McCann,** is to be Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys as well as Minister of National Revenue. The Hon. **Robert H. Winters,** former Reconstruction Minister, heads third new department, Resources and Development.

The Hon. **Colin Gibson,** Minister of Mines and Resources, leaves politics to become a Judge of the Court of Appeal of Ontario.

Roy W. Milner, of Calgary, has been appointed to the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Inspector **Donald Anthony McKinnon,** Glace Bay, NS, heads new division of the RCMP at St. John's, Newfoundland. He will be assisted by Sub-Inspector **William G. Fraser,** formerly of New Glasgow, NS.

Deaths

Frederick E. Robson, 66. A native of Lindsay, Ont., he founded the Big Brother organization and the Men of the Trees Society in Canada; in Toronto.

The Rev. **Dr. Stuart C. Parker,** 61, former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, minister of St. Andrew's Church in Toronto.

press

POLITICAL LINING

AFTER MINGLING for five days in flophouses and soup kitchens with rubby-dubs, hoodlums and assorted unemployed, Reporter Derm Dunwoody of the Toronto *Telegram* brought back five page one stories. He found that the ranks of the unemployed are a breeding ground for lice, crime, and Communism.

The stories had a political lining: they were *The Telegram's* latest attempt to embarrass the Liberal Government. At the end of the week, the Toronto Civic Welfare Committee called for immediate action. Alderman John McMechan spoke for *The Tely*: "We don't want the thirties back again."

Readers remembered a similar stunt performed by *The Toronto Daily Star* in June, 1929. Reporter Gordon Sinclair, who became the world's most travelled reporter as a result of the assignment, was sent to live with 116 drifters in Hobo Jungle, a settlement in the Don River valley. *The Star* wanted to find out why so many men were idle in good times.

A NEW HAT

A FORMER EDITOR says *The Winnipeg Tribune* has been "one of the best journalism schools in Canada for 20 years". Founded January 28, 1890 by Robert Lorne Richardson, later Liberal MP, and Duncan Lloyd McIntyre, it is celebrating its diamond jubilee this month.

The *Tribune* is known for its make-up, its sharp cuts—often blown-up to four columns or more—and the play given local stories. On January 7 a "new look" was introduced when the Old English script used for the nameplate on page one was replaced by Roman capitals. "We must confess that we feel a little like a lady with a new hat," said a page one notice, ". . . but we must keep pace with the times."

■ *Le Devoir,* Montreal, celebrating its fortieth anniversary, says: "In 1950 our newspaper attains its full maturity, but the spirit remains the same—alert and combative."

INFLUENCE

IN A REPORT to management, *Magazine Industry Newsletter,* sponsored by Business Magazines, Inc., New York, thundered in protest against the Fulton Bill banning "crime" comic books. Although Canadian circulation of all comics is about five million a month, as compared to 145 million in the United States, the publishers are worried about Government censorship.

While not making a plea for "short-sighted" publishers, printers and distributors, *Newsletter* said the Bill is unintentionally striking at an entire industry.

Newsletter asked American publishers, editorially and otherwise, to voice their protest against the Bill. It admitted baldly—and for Canadians, alarmingly—*as a fact* "that the wide circulation of American magazines in Canada is a powerful force in influencing public opinion there."

ONE WHO DID

IN the City Room the cub reporter with a hankering for fiction writing—a literary career as distinct from journalism—is given short shrift; unless he can suppress his highbrow desires long enough to master obits, fire and police stories and re-write.

When H. Reginald Hardy, Southam News Service correspondent in the Parliamentary Press Gallery, was honored for the publication of his new book "Mackenzie King of Canada" (Oxford University Press), Chester Bloom, Press Gallery President said: "Every newspaperman decides at some time in his life he will write a book, but few do."

Actually, from where Reg Hardy sits, literature and journalism are not such strange bedfellows. He began his career by writing verse, went on to short stories, and found his work in the Press Gallery had provided him with most of his material.

How can a busy Parliamentary correspondent find the time to write a book? Keep your clippings, one old-timer advises. For Hardy it is not quite so simple. He says he used material he dug up for Mr. King's birthday anniversaries in 1946 and 1947. To this he added data he gathered for a series at the time of the last Liberal convention, plus chats with his subject, library research, and a visit to Kitchener, Mr. King's birthplace.

To get material for that first story in 1946 he did not go to Mr. King's office in the East Block. He went to his house on Laurier avenue. Once inside Mr. King's spacious library he induced him to talk.

Hardy began his career by contributing verse to the children's page of the Ottawa *Journal* and the Ottawa *Citizen*. After a Government publicity post and a staff job on *The Citizen*, in 1946 he joined the Southam News Bureau.

Hardy told his colleagues in the Press Gallery that "much of the material was gathered from Press Gallery members who had a considerable knowledge of Mr. King's life and career. If this is a good book, those newspapermen whose brains I picked deserve much of the credit."—*R.M.*

—Bill and Jean Newton

REG HARDY: *Colleagues credited.*

B I F 1950

YOU HAVE NEEDS . . . Britain is making the goods to meet them

Designing for your needs now has first call on Britain's resources and skill. She has studied your requirements, and has welcomed your buyers in greater numbers every year.

Exhibiting at the British Industries Fair 3,000 manufacturers will reveal their latest products, and from every country overseas 16,000 buyers will assemble to make immediate selections for their own markets.

Making new goods for the world has raised Britain's production to a record level. In turn these exports enable her to buy — and Britain is the world's greatest customer.

Trade Buyers! Ensure your accommodation now *because tourists also reserve Britain's hotels in May.*

★ *B.I.F., the largest national trade fair, will be extended in 1950. Exhibits alone will occupy 100,000 square metres.*

★ *For the convenience of buyers public admission is restricted throughout the Fair.*

★ *Twenty-six groups of allied trades will represent ninety industries.*

★ *Engineering & Hardware in Birmingham. Lighter Industries in London.*

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

LONDON **MAY 8-19** BIRMINGHAM

INFORMATION about exhibitors, advance catalogues, special displays and facilities at the Fair can be obtained from the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver or Winnipeg; or from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's or Halifax

READERS TESTIFY

to the effectiveness of the *TRIPLE PLAY by

Farmer's Magazine

Our ears are tingling pleasantly. Our first "Triple Play" issue featuring soaring circulation, finer paper stock and exciting re-styling had scarcely left the presses when favorable reader-reaction started flooding in. The comments which follow are a few of the many enthusiastic testimonials from readers:

"We think (the changes) are very worthwhile indeed. We read every page and enjoy it all very much . . ."

Mr. & Mrs. C., Richmond, Ont.

"We always liked FARMER'S MAGAZINE very much but appreciate it more than ever since we noticed the form and appearance of the October issue."

J.S.G., Phillipsville, Ont.

" . . . Your magazine has always been the best Canadian publication in our home and these changes are a compliment to rural living. I do think the improvements are worthwhile. They can have a far-reaching effect on the farmer and his wife as a morale builder, as an incentive to refinement and graciousness."

Mrs. J. H., Myrtle, Ont.

"I like the improvement in the quality of paper . . . I never find a magazine of inferior paper of particular interest to me and I feel I am voicing the opinion of a great many of your rural readers."

E. D. S., R.R. 8, Woodstock, Ont.

" . . . We already considered it the best farm magazine we receive (or have read) insofar as quality of articles and clear type are considered . . . always we considered it in a class with the best, more expensive magazines . . . without doubt (these changes) are all worthwhile."

M. G., R.R. 5, Moncton, N.B.

" . . . We were agreeably surprised at the new quality of the paper, clear printing and attractive cover design . . . In this day of so much literature we have to limit the amount and choose the most favourable. No magazine fills its purpose unless it is read and re-read so we choose FARMER'S MAGAZINE as the one closest to farm problems and farm living . . ."

Mrs. S. O., R.R. 1, Ruscomb, Ont.

"We take a great number of magazines . . . We feel that FARMER'S MAGAZINE is one of the best . . . felt your October issue was tops."

Mrs. A. W., North Gower, Ont.

"My wife thinks it is much nicer and easier to read . . . It is a really fine magazine."

F. L. T., R.R. 1, Dorchester, Ont.

*The Triple Play by Farmer's Magazine

1. Circulation Soars
Now up 25% to 125,000!

2. Finer Paper
The best advertising reproduction in the farm field.

3. Exciting Restyling
—for even greater reader interest!

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